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**ESTABLISHO** 

#### LATE NEWS

### Reagan Answers **Queries on Iran**

WASHINGTON (UPI) -President Reagan, who has not answered public questions on the Iran arms affair since Nov. 19, met in private Monday with a special panel to discuss his nvolvement in the operation.
A brief White House state-

ment said that Mr. Reagan "an-swered all of the panel's questions" about the evolution of the Iran initiative, his involvenent in the operation "and the U.S. foreign policy process in orneral. The statement said that Mr. Reagan expected to meet again with the panel.



President Reagan working on the State of the Union address he will make to Congress Tues-Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS I he the trial of the former leader of the Central African Re-

ablic, citizens hear a recital of grisly murders. Page 6. A Poverty among blacks is inreasing in American cities, studies show. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE pealed to the U.S. for flexibility to avert a trade war. Page 9. Exxes reported a drop in quarterly profit, but a gain for

**BYAGES** 

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# Aquino Allows Protest

20,000 March To Palace for Land Reform

By Michael Richardson MANILA — The Philippine covernment called off the armed corces and allowed thousands of

leftist protesters to march to the main gate of the presidential palace Monday.

Officials said the decision to withdraw the troops and let the demonstrators through was made personally by President Corazon C.

At least 18 protesters were killed and dozens were wounded Thursday when marines opened fire on demonstrators who tried to break through police lines and cross a

bridge to the palace.
Organizers said 50,000 people took part in the march on Monday. independent abservers put the number at about 20,000. The demonstrators have been demanding government action on land reform.

The presidential spokesman, Teodorn Benignn, said Mrs. Aquino met with some of the protesters Monday and decided to allow them through to the palace despite strong reservations by military commanders who felt they could not guarantee security.

The president felt it was a tense situation that had to be defused," Mr. Benigno said.

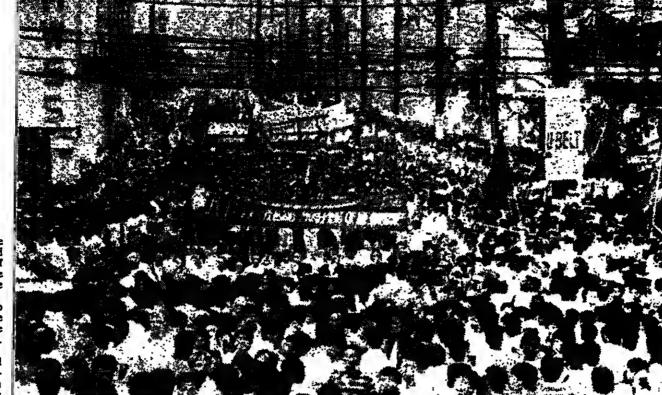
Mrs. Aquino was reported to be close to tears when she met the farm and trade union leaders Monday and told them the killings brought her great pain. "I could not sleep," she was

quoted as saying.

Jaime Tadeo, the farm leader who led the march Thursday, was himself in tears. He told the president that the peasants loved her but that military barricades were isolat-

ing her from the people.

Some analysts said they feared that Mrs. Aquino's bandling of the situation Monday would intensify criticism in some military quarters that she was put tough enough with Communists and their sympathiz-ers. But officials said they believed the armed forces would accept her



Protesters demanding action on land reform by President Corazon C. Aquino marching in Manila on Monday.

# Manila Alleges Military Tapped Phones

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon Aquino's top aide accused the military authorities Monday of tapping the telephones of highranking government officials.

Speaking at a breakfast forum,

Joker Arroyo, Mrs. Aquino's executive secretary, said the Defense Ministry tapped his home phone and those of other officials during Mrs. Aquino's visit to the United States in September.
"We asked the arroad forces, and

more particularly the Defense Ministry, to secure our phones," he said, "They left bugs. That is unsant but that is the truth, I repeat, instead of securing and removing the bugs, they placed

bugs."
Mr. Arroyo also said that, in an effort to "placate" the U.S. government, he staged a conversation with Mrs. Aquino, who was in New York. He said he assumed the United States was monitoring the

His comments were part of government efforts to limit political damage from the disclosure last conversation he had in September with Mrs. Aquino and Teodoro Locsin, a presidential speechwriter, who also was in New York.

The taped conversation appears to contradict Mrs. Aquinn's repeated assertions that she had no dealings with the independent panel that drafted the proposed Philippine Constitution. The charter will be put before the voters Monday. During the conversation, accord-

ing to copies and transcripts of the pe, Mrs. Aquino and her aides cussed the implications of the panel's wish to make the Philippines a constitutionally nuclearfree country.

The three expressed fears that an aid bill in the U.S. Senate would be imperiled by the vote. Mr. Arroyo suggested telephoning a commission member.

The disclosures were potentially damaging. Not only has Mrs. Aquino repeatedly said she did not try to influence the constitutional mmission's deliberations, cut any inkling of U.S. involvement in internal Philippine affairs would raise fears of Washington trying to week of secret tape recordings of a manipulate events in the country.

the taped conversation did take try to have the vote reversed. place, although he added that some portions of the tape appeared to have been spliced. He would not

He explained the conversation by saying that the three had as-sumed their conversation was being listened to by U.S. officials during Mrs. Aquino's visit.

had been spliced and what material

be believed was excluded.

After the commission voted to make the Philippines nuclear free, Mr. Arroyn said, the three decided to stage the conversation to make it appear to the Americans that Mrs.

"The conversation was for American consumption," Mr. Arspecify where he thought the tapes

Mr. Locsin made much the same points in a long letter that a local newspaper published Monday. He wrote that, during Mrs. Aquino's stay in New York, a request for a sweep of bugs would have been "impolite and impolitic," so the president's party assumed at least three parties were listening to every call: the party making the call, the party receiving "and an American

and or Philippine bug." The tape of the September call, See TAPES, Page 2

# 2 More Abducte In Beirut; Total At 12 in 2 Weeks

BEIRUT - Gunmen kidnapped two men, apparently foreigners, in West Beirut on Monday, dragging them from a shop by their hair with guns at their stomachs. Their identities were not immediately known. The abductions came after a deadline set by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth to kill one of the four hostages who were seized laturday passed without any word nn their fate.

[The Kuwait news agency Kuna, meanwhile, reported from Beirut that Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Church of England who has been out of sight for six days, had been laced under "house arrest" by

ostage-takers.
[Independent confirmation of U.S. Expresses ostage-takers. the Kuna dispatch was not available. Mr. Waite arrived in Beirut on Jan. 12 in his latest missinn tn Outrage at secure the release of Western hos-

Moslem fundamentalist group had vowed to kill one of the three Americans and an Indian whn holds resident alien status in the United States unless West Germany met the kidnappers' demand and freed a suspected Arab hijacker wanted by the United States.

in Bonn, officials were still considering a U.S. request for the ex-tradition of Mnhammed Ali Hamadei, who is wanted nn murder and air piracy charges. A Foreign Ministry spokesman also said that West Germany had "temporarily" elosed its mission in West Beirut "for security reasons.

Twn West Germans, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, have been abducted in apparent retaliation for the arrest of Mr. Hamadei

An estimated 1,000 students marched through West Beirnt nn Monday, protesting the abduction Saturday of the four professors at the private Beirut University College. The four are Alann Steen, 46; See BEIRUT, Page 2

of Mr. MacDonald's recent activi-

ties, which did not accord with his

status as a journalist and were harmful to friendship between the

The statement said that Mr.

MacDonald had "engaged in activ-

ities incompatible with his status as

a journalist during protests by a small number of Chinese stu-

The official Xinhua News Agen-cy said Sunday that the State Secu-nty Bureau, which deals with espio-

nage and the surveillance of

foreigners, had arrested a student

at Tianjin University for his "secret

The government has not dis-

closed the whereabouts of the stu-

dent, Lin Jie. In at least two cases

in the last eight years, Chinese citizens have been imprisoned for dis-

closing information to foreign re-

"I deny the Chinese charges

against me, which are totally ab-

surd," Mr. MacDonald said in his

cepted practices of journalism."

See CHINA, Page 2

statement issued here.

collusion" with Mr. MacDonald.

Chinese and French people."

dents."

porters.

A caller claiming to speak for the **Kidnappings** In Lebanon

By David Hoffman WASHINGTON - The United States expressed "outrage" on in Lebanon, but warned Americans there is a limit to what our govern-

as that in Lebanon today." In a written statement released by the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, President Ronald Reagan noted that more than 20 citizens from nine nations are now being held by terrorist groups in

ment can do" to rescue those taken

hostage "in a chaotic situation such

"The terrorists appear to believe that by trafficking in human lives. they can force sovereign governments to give in to their demands." the statement said. "But our government will not make concessions to terrorist groups despite their

The statement reiterated past aims that the United States would not bow to terrorist demands because "to give in to terrorist black-mail would only encourage more terrorism."

"In yield to their demands now would only endanger the lives of many others later," it said.

In contrast to its attitude in past hostage-takings, the White House sought Monday to reduce expecta-See HOSTAGES, Page 2

# U.K. Board **Urges New Nuclear Unit**

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

LONDON — A marathon offi-cial inquiry, begun four years ago and based on 55 tons of evidence, resulted Monday in a decision to go ahead with the construction of a new generation of nuclear power

statings in Britain. The building of American-style pressurized-water reactors to increase Britain's nuclear power capacity has long been endorsed by Prime Minister Margaret Thateber. Her government's approval for the planned \$2.3-billion nuclear station at Sizewell, nn the East Anglian coast, is expected to be little more than a formality and likely to

come within a few months. But the 3,000-page report by Sir Frank Layfield, issued after Britain's longest public inquiry, was sharply attacked by Britain's antinuclear lobby, some trade uninns

and opposition parties. The report comes at a time when many Britons are wary of nuclear power as a result of the April 1986 accident at the Chemobyl power plant in the Soviet Union and fullows last month's critical report of Britain's nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield, which has had repeated radioactive leaks.

Accordingly, a decision by the Conservative government for new nuclear-power development could be politically risky in a year when a general election is widely expected. Sir Frank, a 65-year-old special-

ist in planning law, rendered his conclusions broad terms, after sifting through the mass of evidence and transcripts. He was skeptical of some of the assumptions made by the Central Electricity Generating Board, the government agency pushing for the pressurized-water reactor at Sizewell, such as its estimates of cost savings from the nuclear plant over oil and coal.

"During my two years in China, Yet overall, Sir Frank agreed with the board that pressurized-I have never sought or received any water reactors would be safe, effiinformation other than that directcient and necessary in light of fuly related to my job as a correspon-dent for AFP. My actions have at ture electrical power demands. all times been in accord with ac-

"In my judgment," he said, "the expected national economic benefits are sufficient to justify the risks Agence France-Presse said that the Chinese action constituted an that would be incurred. The report expressed the safety

expulsion of an accredited correrisks, as well as other consider-"If Mr. MacDonald cannot re- ations, in terms of probabilities. sume his normal activities. AFP

"It is likely that no member of will consider that he has de facto the public will be killed by the been expelled," the news agency Sizewell B station, either in the See NUCLEAR, Page 2

# Tougher Times, Weaker Base for Kohl

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service A KINSINGIO BONN Chancellor Helmut A KENSINGUA Kohl won an unsatisfying victory POWE in parliamentary elections that many politicians say could make the next four years at the helm of a

won 53.4 percent of 38.2 million votes cast Sunday, but the chancel-lor's Christian Democrats and their share, to 44.3 percent of the vote. As Christian Democratic politi-



A Kohl campaign poster heads for the basement.

the Senate hearing last week were

Kennedy of Massachusetts, confident conservation and a Regarding and heavy in middle age, publican administration led by a was once again sounding the call of popular president, Mr. Kennedy

elections has given Mr. Kennedy Senate in 1962, Mr. Kennedy once

the chance to run a powerful com-

lenside of America. Edward M. Faced with a vigorous and self-

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

and John Balzar

Les Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - The crowd

tammed the hearing room and the

television cameras focused on the

senator who was talking about "the

challenge of building this country,

The Boston accent and the rheto-

to tell of poverty and woe on the changed.

of the witnesses who came forward

The Democrats' regaining the Senate majority in the November

a job that is never done."

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, had their weakest

mittee for the first time in six years,

and he chose the Labor and Hu-

man Resources Committee as the

rise in education spending to

emotionally charged atmosphere of

vintage Kennedy, the message has

popular president, Mr. Kennedy now is pressing for reform without big new spending and more bu-reaucracies. First elected to the

raise literacy levels. Page 3.

But while the social causes and

pulpit for his liberal gospel.

cians cast about Monday for explanations, they found a few persuasive culprits: angry farmers who did not vote; sudden freezing weather; a widespread mood, encouraged by opinion polls, that a coalition victory was assured. Voter turnout, at 84.4 percent, was the second-lowest of West Germany's

11 national elections. Outside of Bavaria, there was also bitter blame for Franz Josef Strauss, the outspoken premier of the southern state, whose campaign rhetoric sometimes sounded as if he intended to storm Bonn after the election and give West Germany's

foreign and domestic policies a foreign shove to the right.

The happy beneficiary of Mr.
Strauss's fulminations was Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's small Free Democratic Party. The party, the junior partner in the Bonn coalition, won a handsome 9.1 percent by attracting about 900,000 Christian Democratic supporters who wanted the coalition to tilt toward the center.

It is certainly a consolation to Mr. Kohl that Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union suffered a 4.3 percent erosion of support in its southern bestion. The Bavarian premier, who now looks disinclined to take up a cabinet post in Bonn, may have sounded his last hurrah. Yet Mr. Kohl himself failed to deliver what Germans call "the chancellor bonus" to his party, that

extra margin of support given to a

"I recognize the restrictions of

The theme reflects a liberal, back

aimed at mudging the 100th Contant, David Doak

in power, adapting to the new aus-

gress into a new cycle of legislative

For example, his "new agenda

for social progress in America"

proposes an increase in the mini-

mum wage and establishing re-quired health insurance for all

American workers. Both would in-

the present budget," he says often, "and I welcome the challenge to do

more within those constraints."

Kennedy's New Tactic: Low-Budget Social Activism

problems

popular and well-respected leader. This, in the view of many politicians, will almost certainly dimin-ish his authority as West Germany faces testing times.

The chancellor had the good for-

tune to preside over a strong, inflation-free economic upswing that got a powerful fillip from low oil prices and an overvalued dollar. Yet the steam is going out of an export-led boom, and most independent economists regard the govemment's predictions of 2.5 percent growth in 1987 as optimistic.

As the conlition hammers out its policies, Mr. Kohl will have to umpire between Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a Christian Democrat who wants to hold a steady, noninflationary course, and the Free Democrats, who are pushing for a quick tax cut and other stimulative measures. This will strain a coalition already legendary

for disputatiousness. The Christian Democrats are often described as a party organized for winning elections; they are un-sentimental in such matters. There have been moments in the past four years when Mr. Kohl's lea

Now the chancellor must lead his tude for Sunday's outcome.

has been openly questioned.

demoralized party into a series of tough provincial elections, starting with his home state of Rhineland-Palatinate in May and Schleswig-Holstein in September. He goes into these contests with little graticoncern for Mr. Kohl, and perhaps

See BONN, Page 2

rather than government,

first time in years."

Mr. Kennedy and his supporters

See KENNEDY, Page 2

China Orders AFP Reporter to Leave Alleges American Accepted 'Intelligence' From Protester

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service BELJING - An American reporter working here for a French news agency was barred from Chi-na or Monday for accepting what the government called "intelli-gence" from a Chinese student.

The Foreign Ministry an-nounced that it had told Agence France-Presse to transfer the journalist, Lawrence MacDonald, "as soon as possible."

Mr. MacDonald, 32, who is visit-ing Hong Kong, issued a statement through his agency's Beijing bureau in which he denied any illegal activ-

ity and called the charges against him "totally absurd." The journalist has reported on

John Elway, the quarterback for the Denver Broncos, looks in vain for a route past Lawrence Taylor,

a linebacker for the New York Giants. The Giants took control in the second half and scored 30

points on their way to winning the championship of American professional football, 39-20. Page 15.

Giants Romp Over the Broncos in Super Bowl

China for Agence France-Presse for two years. He speaks fluent Chinese and was known to have Chinese exchange students

explain why they risked sign-ing a protest letter. Page 6.

excellent Chinese cuntacts throughout Beijing, especially with academics and university students. Mr. MacDonald had been the first journalist to cover the series of student demonstrations that began last month in the city of Hefei. He also had obtained exclusive

plane to China in December 1985 and on the defection to the West of a Chinese security official last year. His expulsion comes at a time when the Chinese leadership has clamped down on dissident thinkers, especially within Communist

stories on the hijacking of a Soviet

freer speech and democracy in Chi-The leadership also has been critical of Western press reports on

The withdrawal of Mr. MacDonald's accreditation was viewed among foreign journalists here as a government attempt to intimidate them and their Chinese contacts. Chinese sources had been saying for about a week that a Western correspondent would be expelled from China for what they described

as "unfriendly reporting."

In its statement Monday, the Foreign Ministry said that "the Chinese Ministry of State Security

Party ranks, following a wave of student demonstrations advocating the recent political turbulence.



#### government solutions to people's volve higher costs, but for business In contrast, Mr. Kennedy's 1979 bill proposing comprehensive na-tional health insurance for all Americans was projected to have cost an estimated \$40 billion, \$18.6 billion of which would have been borne by the federal government. In his approach now to dealing Mr. Kennedy's response to the conflict between social needs and federal deficits is a package of bills and part and according to a Democratic political consul-"The country is more receptive, activism without a high govern- we've been seeing that in poll data ment price tag. when the seeing that in poll data for some time," Mr. Doak seid. "What's happening is that Democrats are now willing to stick their heads out of the foxholes for the

Henri, count of Paris.

have a residual respect for their

surviving aristocrats and perhaps

respect in France for the presiden-

cy, some of whose style seems to

have been inherited from the pomp

and grandeur of the ancient court, but this respect is tempered by a

strong anti-authoritarian tendency

For some in Paris, the attention

being paid to the count of Paris

these days, and, more importantly,

the celebration for France, marks

an important stage for the French

in their conception of themselves, a

more complete idea of their past.

its a small but prestigious review

Pierre Nora, a historian who ed-

Government officials disagreed.

"It is a sign of flexibility," he

Lean Alejandro, an organizer of

dinand E. Marcos, who fled to Ha-

waii after a military revolt and pop-

Mrs. Aquino came into office

promising land reform, but pro-

gress has been slow because of the

complexity and cost of a large-scale

program to buy land and turn it

Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the Ro-

nila, said Sunday that the govern-

responsible for the violence Thurs-

Officials said Monday that the

government was likely to intensify

efforts at land reform, and some

over to tenants and laborers.

decision to let the marchers Aquilino Pimentel, a presidential through.

Mrs. Aquino's cabinet, deputy meet with the marchers and allow ministers and presidential aides them to protest in front of the pallinked arms with the protesters in acc could not be interpreted as a

what they described as a gesture of sign of weakness.

As the march ended, members of said Mrs. Aquino's decisions to

Leaders of the left, which mili- said, adding: "This could never

Philippines and members of its the march, said the developments

guerrilla army, were exultant Mon- Monday were "the most important

day. They claimed to have scored a victory so far for the people's

government and armed forces as He was referring to the ousting

the nation prepares to vote on a of Mrs. Aquino's predecessor, Fer-

former legislator, Homobono man Catholic archbishop of Ma-

has sought to emharrass Mrs. ment's failure to press ahead with Aquino as the plebiscite on the land reform was "in great measure"

major propaganda victory over the movement since February.

tary sources say is heavily infiltrat- have happened under Marcos."

to vote against incumbents.

the idea of a king.

#### rench Reflect on Royalty as They Mark a Millennium

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service PARIS — If he had his way, the count of Paris, whose full name is Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, head of the Orleanist branch of the French royal family and a direct descen-dant of French kings, would reign in France as a modern constitutional monarch called Henri VI.

The comte de Paris has a forest near the Belgian border, a few inherited castles and considerable social prestige. But he has no legal power in France, which abolished the nobility and its privileges in 1886. Until 1950 all direct descendants of the families that once sat on the throne were prohibited from setting foot on French territory.

Even if he represents the last vestiges of an entirely fallen monarchy, however, the count has been in the public mind in France lately. A courtly, trim, elaborately polite man of 78, he has been giving interviews and recently published a book called "L'Avenir Dure Long-temps" (The Future Lasts a Long Time). His moderate pro-monarchist views are being aired in a host of magazine and newspaper arti-

The immediate reason for this attention seems to be that the French are celebrating the 1,000th anniversary of the coronation of Hugues Capet, an ancestor of the count. The anniversary is being treated as a kind of 1,000th birthday of France.

It has given rise to considerable commentary among historians and others over the identity of the French, while arousing curiosity about the gentle and somewhat anachronistic man who is one of two pretenders to Hugues's ancient throne. (The other, Alphonse, Duke of Anjon and Cadiz and head of the house of Bourbon, is Spanish and hence not considered as likely

a candidate.) If the French have annihilated called Le Debat, argues that the their monarchy, they nonetheless supposed 1,000th birthday of If the French have annihilated

reconciliation and peace.

**TAPES:** 

Tapping Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

and a transcript, were released by a

Adaza, an opposition figure who

troversy threatened to widen as he

promised to release more tapes,

which he said were "somewhere in

The next tape scheduled for re-

lease, according to several sources who have heard it or heard about it,

involves a close relative of Mrs.

Aquino's discussing the Moslem re-

bel situation with a high-ranking

official at the U.S. Embassy in Ma-

Mr. Arroyo, in his remarks Mon-

day, left open the question of

whether the taping was still going

on. The conversation between the Aquino relative and the embassy

three weeks ago, the sources said.

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Park Hotel

Distinguished 500 room

hotel with excellent

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Singles \$90-100

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Suites \$125-200

On Monday night Mr. Adaza day. called the presidential palace's explanation "ridiculous." The con-

draft constitution nears.

a vault in Manila?

ed by the Communist Party of the

France has occasioned a new willingness among the French to look into their past more deeply and more dispassionately than ever be-

Until recent years, Mr. Nora said, the French defined themselves almost exclusively in terms of the revolution of 1789, tending to diminish the importance of the long period of monarchy before it.

The more recent inclination to look beyond the revolution "doesn't represent at all a nostalgia for the monarchy," Mr. Nora said, but a realization that France is far more than just the country of the

Advancing this idea, Mr. Nora wrote in a recent article in the weekly magazine Le Point that the interest in Hugues Capet reflected an attachment to a French singularity, to the discovery of the depths reached by the national phenomenon, and to a pluralist curiosity about the richness and diversity of its expressions."

even a faint collective nostalgia for While there is little sign of any desire to put a king back on the throne, the count of Paris continues The French at heart are monarchists," Hervé de Charette, a cabia campaign to put some spit and polish on the discredited monarnet minister, said some weeks ago, not entirely seriously. "They like to chist idea. He portrays it as a kind prostrate themselves in front of the monarch, whom they now call pres-ident, and every seven years or so they guillotine him."

of rallying point for the French that would stand above all political quarrels, somewhat as the British quarrels, somewhat as the British and Dutch monarchies do. In other words, there is a deep

The count is unusual among French nobility in that he does try to remain on the political scene. Far more than the British nobility, the descendants of France's noble families tend to lead quiet and politically inconspicaous lives, though many hold prominent jobs in government and business. Their titles can appear on invitations or guest lists but have no legal stand-

I carry in myself the heritage of France, which is made up in part of the 1,000 years of history of my family," the count said. "I have the responsibility to be a witness to this heritage."

might he ready to distribute all or

Constitution will be defeated and

that the Aquino government will

cheat in the voting, Reuters report-

He said his prediction was based

At a news conference, Mr. Mar-

e to clai

pines if there were evidence of such

and shootings last week, Mr. Mar-

cos said there was "a strong proba-

protesters came from Mrs. Aquino.

Right now the military will not

Mr. Marcos dismissed specula-

tion that he intended to return to

Manila soon, noting that the gov-

erument had confiscated his pass-

port. He added that he was too ill to

go back and that he feared the

move without the order from Ma-

dame Aquino," he said.

ed from Honoluin.

the government.



Tugs Battle Tanker Fire in the English Channel

A Greek tanker carrying gasoline burned Monday off the Netherlands as tugs poured foam and water onto it. The tanker, Olympic Dream, collided in fog Sunday with a Liberian registered bulk carrier, the August Thyssen, which was slightly damaged. The togs later towed the tanker north across the English Channel, and authorities said the fire was under control. No one was burt.

# HOSTAGES: U.S. Expresses 'Outrage' at Kidnappings

(Continued from Page 1)

tions that the United States could do anything to free Americans captured by pro-Iranian extremist groups in Lebenon.

Critics of Mr. Reagan's arms sales to Iran have contended that the delivery of anti-tank and antiaircraft missiles and spare parts to Tehran would encourage additional hostage-taking.

Mr. Reagan has contended that the military equipment was sold to Iran to win favor with moderate elements in the Iranian government, and was not a direct effort to gain the release of hostages in Leb-MANILA: Aquino Allows 20,000 to March on Palace

The statement laid blame on those Americans who remained in Beirut despite warnings from the U.S. government that they should

part of her family's big sugar plan-tation in Tarlac Province. Officials said this "sober" and Marcos Sees Vote Failure "realistic" approach was, in part, the result of the Iran affair. Mr. Marcos predicted Sunday night that the proposed Philippine

Mr. Reagan's statement said that the U.S. has an "obligation" to help Americans who are denied their rights, but warned of the limits on that help, and added, "In particular the situation in West Beirut has on polls conducted by his supportdeteriorated to total anarchy with ers as well as unpublished polls by armed criminal groups taking the

law into their own hands." Mr. Speakes said that some of cos maintained that the Aquino ad- the four professors kidnapped Satministration would resort to wide urday at Beirut University College, of the constitution and that civil warned individually last spring by war would break out in the Philip- the U.S. Embassy to leave, but chose to remain.

The United States, he said, Referring to the demonstration would keep open all options, inchiding economic sanctions and military action, in response to the bility" that the order to fire on the kidnappings, but he said military action was not under "consider- English.

bassy in Beirut.

Asked about the West German decision not to quickly extradite a gunmen "came inside and each Lebanese hijacking suspect to the United States, Mr. Speakes said the dragged them outside," she said. There were no immediate claims administration would continue to work through legal channels for ex-

tradition, which American officials A Shiite Moslem extremist group had hoped would come quickly.

Military Response' Journe Omeng of The Washing-ton Past reported earlier from Wash-

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Claiborne Pell, said Sunday that a "mil-itary response" would be justified against kidnappers who kill U.S. hostages in Lebanon if there were

"clear evidence" of responsibility. Mr. Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said that the U.S. approach to kidnappers appears to be a double policy" of forswearing pegotiations

thile opening secret talks. "This

has to be sorted out," he said. Speaking on a television program about the kidnappings of four professors Saturday at Beirut University College, the senator urged that the use of force be considered against terrorists and those who

sponsor them. Kidnappers, disguised as police-men, abducted three Americans and an Indian national who holds resident alien status in the United

calling itself the Organization of the Oppressed On Earth said Sun-day that it had kidnapped the men-If any of the hostages are killed, Senator Pell said, "it would give

grounds, if there's clear evidence of a connection" to a government — "and f don't think the evidence is clear yet —if there's clear evidence, for a military response." Mr. Pell said: "I don't eavy the

president the situation he's in now. And, if he can really establish a link between these terrorists and Syria or Iran or any other government, 1 think he would be justified in going after that government pretty hard." If there is no clear government

tie, however, "there's no good solution," he said. Henry A. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, said on the same program that Iran and Syria have

previously demonstrated ties to the ridnappers. "We should warn Iran and Syria that we will take measures against them, beginning with economic

sanctions, but not stopping at mili-

tary action," he said.

# BEIRUT: Pair Seized by Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1)

Jesse Tamer, 39; Robert Pollail, 56, and Mithileshwar Singh.

The seizure of the two men on Monday brought to 12 the total number of foreigners kidnapped in West Beirut in the past two weeks.

"They are foreigners but I do not know their nationality," said a clerk in a shop who saw them being taken away. She said they spoke

She said the two men, in their The United States, Mr. Speakes, 20s, entered the shop and appeared said, would not close the U.S. Emass if they were afraid and trying to escape from someone.

Before long, the woman said, two grabbed a man by their hair, stuck pistols in their stomachs and

of responsibility for the kidnap-

There were more details Monday regarding the abduction of the pro-fessors. Sources said the four gunmen, disguised as policemen, said they had been sent to the campus to safeguard the foreign staff members and their families.

The professors, their wives and several other American women were called to a meeting with the supposed police experts, who told them that "we are now going to act out what a real kidnspping would

look and feel like." They put handcuffs on the four men while one of the "policemen" drew his revolver, the sources said.

The Americans, not realizing what was happening, were joking and laughing during the abduction.

CHINA:

through its bureau

ziano Terzani, a Chines

were never proved.

from China

Reporter Barred

(Continued from Page 1)

said in a statement made available

The reporter will be allowed to

return to Beijing to pack his house-

hold belongings and ship them

Mr. MacDonald is the third

Western correspondent forced to

leave China within three years. Ti-

Italian journalist working for the West German magazine Der Spie-gel, was expelled in 1984 amid alle-

gations of antique smuggling that

Last summer, John F. Burns, the

New York Times bureau chief in

Beijing, was detained for six days and then expelled after being ac-

cused of spying because of a visit to an area closed to foreigners.

There has been no comment on

Monday's Foreign Ministry order

from the U.S. or French embassies

British telephone repairmen picketing Monday in London U.K. Phone Repairmen Go on Strike LONDON (UPI) — Britain's 110,000 telephone repairmen claimed "almost 100-percent support" Monday for their nationwide strike over pay and working conditions but British Telecom, the telephone utility.

reported no major problems. A spokesman for the strike organizers, the National Communications Union, said, "There is almost 100-percent support for the strike and in addition some 7,000 clerical workers refused to cross picket lines." But a Telecom spakesman said: "The telephone network is pretty resilient. We are confident that we can manage to maintain an adequate service for some considerable time."

No major problems were reported in London's financial district, where stockbrokers and finance houses rely on computerized trading data transmitted by special telephone lines. About 34,000 telephone executives are expected to work repairing major breakdowns, servicing major customers and maintaining emergency services.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Seeks Wider Troop-Cut Talks

VIENNA (Reuters) - NATO will soon invite the Warsaw Pact to take

Warren Zimmermann, who heads the U.S. delegation to the Confesence on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said that such talks eventually would replace the Musual and Balanced Force Reduction talks, which are limited to forces in Central Europe. Those talks have made little progress in the nearly 14 years since they began.

Mr. Zimmermann said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would first seek talks with the Warsaw Pact on a mandate for a new conference.

He said that France, which left NATO's integrated military structure in 1967 but remains a member of the alliance, had agreed to join in the proposed conference if it were linked to the Vienna conference on

security and cooperation. But he said any such link would be a loose one.

Pakistani Aide to Visit India for Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Pakistan amounced Monday that Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar would visit India for talks on defusing tensions that have spatked new military buildups on both sides of the

A government spokesman said the decision came in response to an invitation from Indian officials who on Sunday arged talks between a Pakistani envoy and India's foreign secretary, A.S. Gonsalves, to end the

Details of Mr. Sattar's visit to New Delhi were being worked out

through diplomatic channels," the spokesman said. No date was set but

the spokesman said the trip would begin soon. In New Delhi, a Foreign Ministry official said. "A secretary-level delegation is welcome here at

U.S. 6th Fleet Searches for Plane Crew

NAPLES (AP) — The U.S. 6th Fleet searched Monday for seven crew members of a navy severaft that crashed in the central Mediterranean, a U.S. Navy spokeswoman said.

The plane went down shortly before midnight Sunday, said the spokeswoman, Patricia Hooks. She said the aircraft was on a routine flight in support of 6th Fleet operations. Others details, including the type of aircraft, were not immediately available. The identities of the crew

members were being withheld until relatives could be notified, she said

as the largest exercises in the Mediterranean in the past year.

Spanish Student Protests Continue

The 6th Fleet ended a week of maneuvers Sunday that were described

MADRID (Reuters) - Spanish high-school students boycotted chases

and staged isolated protests Monday, a spokesman for the Student's Union said. The unrest followed violent clashes on campuses last week.

demonstrated outside the Education Ministry, where talks were expected to resume with the students on demands for social benefits and caner

Witnesses said students obstructed traffic Monday in Madrid and

The spokesman said that voting in high schools showed clear support

tion of Interior Minister José Barriomevo Peña. The call followed charles in Marked with the solice in which the solice in the call followed charles in Marked with the solice in the call followed charles in the call fol

in Madrid with the police in which 24 persons were injured.

for the union's call for Monday's one-day strike to demand the re

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Indian-Pakistani border.

part in a new negotiating conference on reducing conventional forces across Europe, a U.S. spokesman said Monday.

Warren Zimmermann, who heads the U.S. delegation to the Conference

# Uganda Leader Vows to Crush Rebels

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) - President Yoweri Museveni pledged Monday to crush anti-government rebels and revive production

in the country's shattered economy. Addressing a military parade to celebrate the first anniversary of his assumption of power, Mr. Museveni repeated his pledge to wipe out rebel guerniles in the north within five months.

#### For the Record

President Round Reagan will visit Italy in June immediately before a summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations in Venice June 8-10, diplomatic sources said Monday. He is expected to meet with Pope John Paul II as well as Italian leaders.

The London offices of The New Statesman were searched Monday for the second day by the police in an attempt to trace the source of its revelation that Britain planned to launch a spy satellite over the Soviet

#### Corrections

The painter of "La rue Mosner aux Paveurs," was misidentified in the Saturday-Sunday editions. The artist was Edouard Manet.

displayed at a press conference by Communist rebel representatives was misidentified in the Saturday-Sunday editions. The document originated with the military chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, and had been

The intended recipient of the secret Philippine document that was

destined for Joker Arroyo, the government executive secretary.

# Brandt Successor NUCLEAR: British Inquiry Panel Urges New Plant

# Won't Be Ran

BONN - Johannes Rau, the

At a meeting of the party leadership called to examine Sunday's election results, Mr. Ran said that

wing of a candidate who might aspire to succeed the 73-year-old Mr. Brandt, who has said that he will relinquish the chairmanship at a party congress expected to be held

clude that the risks would be great- in fossil fuel prices." er for the workers, although still small from a statistical standpoint. as encouraging for Britain's de-"My best estimate," he said, "is pressed nuclear industry, while ma-

The report was criticized by opspokesman for the Social Demo- and others, but the construction energy issues, said it would be ar-plant projects. "highly irresponsible" for the gov-erronent to approve the Sizewell

Stewart Boyle, the London needs But none of these are Ameri-

(Continued from Page 1)

United Kingdom or elsewhere," Sir

Layfield's report appears to have been written in a different age, pre
group Friends of the Earth, said, tors. Instead, Britain decided in the 1960s to produce its own advanced gas-cooled reactors. The so-called AGR stations have been plagued with technical problems ever since.

> Once a leader in nuclear expertisc. Britain now lags in nuclear development well behind several European nations, notably France, which obtains two-thirds of its electricity from nuclear power. David Henderson, chief economist of the Organization for Economic Coopcration and Development in Pans. has called Britain's AGR choice

house Corp., aithough an astimated 90 percent of the work would be done by British companies.

# KENNEDY: Low-Budget Activism BONN:

catorts at land reform, and some government would "climinate" him aides hinted that Mrs. Aquino if he did.

say they intend to press the minimum wage debate not in the Great Society terms of the Johnson era of the 1960s, but in the contemporary language of the Reagan era by in-sisting that jobs should pay enough power to keep the economy

officer apparently took place about Diplomats and other sources said they believed the former presi-dent, Ferdinand E. Marcos, left behind remnants of an extensive wiretapping system aimed at his He will push for an increase, possi-bly to \$4.50 an hour. political enemies, most of whom

Mr. Kennedy portrays his health insurance program as a similar protection for workers. An estimated 37 million Americans do not have alth insurance coverage. Under the Kennedy plan, all employers would be required to provide medi-

Both the higher minimum wage and basic health insurance are tailored to the contemporary political climate and Mr. Kennedy's new posture, his supporters say.

The proposals, according to a Kennedy staff member, are "two programs that don't cost the federal government a nickel, that don't involve hiring a single bureaucrat,

Nevertheless, the administration and expert teachers to poor schools is skeptical about raising the cost of doing business, and companies likely to be affected - primarily



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(Continued from Page 1) are expected to fight hard Kohl's Victory

education issues.

who have the least."

In addition to the basic mini-

mum wage and insurance programs, the Kennedy legislative

package has a hint of razzle-dazzle.

science and mathematics teachers. Mr. Kennedy will propose what he

gram. Space satellites would beam

courses from schools with excellent

with shortages of skilled faculty.

Other proposals being drafted

include federally guaranteed job loans - similar to the successful

tudent loan programs -- for work-

ers who take training and educa-

tion courses, and a proposal to give

states financial incentives for each

welfare recipient who gets a job.

dent's "star wars" defense

against increasing their payroll and benefit expenses. Secretary of Labor William E. Brock, speaking for the Reagan ad-ministration, has asserted that the government instead should concento give workers enough buying trate on job training and literacy campaigns to help workers earn "a hell of a lot more" than the minimum wage. And key Democrats are

A worker can be employed fulltime at the minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour and still fall far below the current federal poverty standard of about \$11,100 a year for a family of four, according to Mr. Kennedy.

cal insurance for full-time workers.

calls "star schools," named specifically to contrast with the presibut with tremendous benefits."

small and medium-size enterprises



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(Continued from Page 1)

for some of his allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is the configuration of the West Ger-man left. The pacifist Greens party, which wants to pull the country out of NATO, drew an impressive 8.3 percent of the vote Sunday, extending its reach out of the big cities

skeptical of any ambitious legislaand into the rural areas. tive effort in health insurance. But it is for the opportunity to champion such social programs that Mr. Kennedy — who had the Together, the Greens and the left-of-center Social Democrats hold 45.3 percent of the electorate, a potential bloc that has room for option of running the powerful Ju-diciary Committee - chose Labor growth considering that the Social Democrats had their worst result and Human Resources, with its

since 1961. wide sweep over health, labor and The drama of the West German. left is likely to turn on attempts by After making his decision, he said, "Above all, we can halt the some Social Democrats and the socalled realistic wing of the Greens shameful recent trend of neglect for to move toward a national alliance the needy in our society and those to fight the 1991 elections together.

Oskar Lafontaine, the up-andcoming Social Democratic premier of the Saarland, held a news conference Monday in Bonn and orged his party to open itself to the To help alleviate the shortage of

> cians predicted that the Greens were a flash in the pan and would be eliminated from the Bundestag in 1987. But local elections have entrenched Green activists across the country, and they often form controlling alliances with Social Democrats; a coalition of the two parties governs Hesse State.

> Unless the Free Democrats demonstrate an unlikely readiness to desert their current coalition partners, the only option for the Social Democrats to come to power in 1991 may be to contemplate a national coalition with the Greens.

Both in 1983 and on Sunday, West German voters showed they were not tempted by the adventure of a "red-green" coalition. Yet as the Greens blend into the West German political landscape, it is impossible to say how adventurous such an alliance will appear to the voters in 1991



Lawrence MacDonald

New York Times Service

West German Social Democrats' defeated candidate for chancellor, renounced any claim Monday to succeed Willy Brandt as party chairman next year.

he intended to remain a deputy party chairman but concentrate his energies in North Rhine-Westphahia, where he is the state's premier, Mr. Ran's statement appeared to deprive the Social Democrats' right cratic and Liberal Party alliance on unions benefit from massive nucle-

> plant before the election. spokesman for the environmental can-style pressurized-water reac-

Chemobyl and before the collapse Business groups hailed the report

that one or two workers at the station would die of radiation in started calling for government duced cancer, and one worker compensation for disruption to the would die of operational causes local environment. The plant, if apother than radiation exposure dur-ing the lifetime of the station." proved, would begin operating in

Trade unions are divided on nuthe report was criticized by op-position politicians and anti-nucle. clear power. Politically, the union ar groups. William Rodgers, the movement is leftist on this issue

Britain has 12 nuclear power stations, supplying about 19 percent of the country's electrical power

one of the "worst civil investment decisions in the history of man-The front-runner to supply the technology for a British pressur-ized-water reactor is the Westing-

are now in government. Military officers have denied making the tapes. Mr. Adaza says he did not obtain his copies from military sources. Mr. Arroyo and other aides said they were considering legal action against those responsible for the taping and for the distribution of copies to the media. 学 Visiting 学 **New York City?** 

By John Herbers New York Times Service

TOLEDO, Ohio - When the Reverend H.V. Savage established his Kitchen for the Poor in 1969, he envisioned the free food center in the heart of Toledo's black district as a temporary measure until economic gains took root from civil rights laws and government anti-poverty pro-

Almost two decades later, Mr. Savage, surrounded the other day by mounds of potatoes, volunteers, and street people waiting for a meal, acknowledged that many Tole-do blacks had moved up the economic ladder and out of poor neighborhoods. But he said that black poverty had spread nevertheless, both in numbers and in the areas in

"It is worse, not better," he said, an opinion echoed by many white and black leaders and substantiated by census figures in Toldeo, an industrial city that, like many others, is struggling to adjust to a service economy.

A new study, based on census figures for 1970 and 1980 and later surveys, found that the nation's largest cities have a growing concentration of blacks living in poverty. While the overall rate of poverty in the nation increased slightly in those years, to about 13 percent in 1980, the number of people in poverty in the 50 cities jumped 11.7 percent at a time when the cities were losing population.
"All in all, the picture is grim," said Richard P. Nathan,

a professor at Princeton University, who conducted the

study.

"Urban problems are getting worse at precisely the time the nation is doing less about them," said Mr. Nathan, who was a top official in the Nixon administration and later headed studies on the fiscal crises of cities and the

effects of the Reagan administration's budget cuts.

Concentrated black poverty in large cities has become central concern of many political scientists, who see the increasing isolation of the poor as perpetuating the cycle of unemployment, broken families, teen-age pregnancy, crime and drug use.

Whites fear that black poverty may spread into their areas, and they react in irrational ways, the experts say. As a result, black militancy has increased until, in some ies, it is said to be at its highest since the urban riots of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Mr. Nathan began his study by comparing 1970 and 1980 census figures from the nation's 50 largest cities, which usually have the largest concentrations of poverty. The Census Burean lists as poverty areas those in which 20 percent or more of the population is below the poverty line as defined by the federal government. Extreme pover-

ty areas are those where 40 percent or more of the people are below the poverty line. In 1980, the government's official poverty level for a family of four was \$8,414.

In 1980 the total population of the 50 cities was 37,815,907, a decline of 5 percent over the 10-year period.

But the overall population for the 50 cities with income below the poverty level increased in the decade despite the population loss. It rose 11.7 percent, to 6,708,464

The number of poor whites, however, declined 18 percent, to 2,629,498, while the number of poor blacks rose 18 percent, to 3,140,292, over the same 10 years. The cities became both blacker and poorer, with the

Urban problems are getting worse at precisely the time the

nation is doing less about them.'

- Richard P. Nathan Princeton professor

blacks falling deeper into poverty while whites rose from poverty at the same rate, the study showed. That, however, does not tell the extent of the concentra tion of poverty.

Poor whites living in poverty areas declined 5 percent over the decade, to 1,106,166, but the number of poor blacks living in poverty areas rose 23 percent. In 1980, 84 percent of poor blacks lived in poverty areas, as against 47 percent of poor whites.

In 1980, Census Bureau figures show that the overall poverty rate for the country was at about 11 percent while it was 32 percent for blacks, 25 percent for Hispanic people and 10 percent for whites.

Census Bureau surveys show that the number of poor blacks living in poverty areas of 243 cities continued to increase through 1983, even as those cities continued to

lose population to the suburbs.

Information obtained from census surveys of 1985 by John D. Kasarda, chairman of the sociology department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, shows that although some of the larger cities had stemmed their overall population losses, the number of whites continued to decline as blacks increased.

ft is largely the poor blacks whose numbers are increasing; middle-class blacks have joined whites in many areas in moving to to the suburbs, studies have shown.

The studies also have shown that the economic revival of central cities has been of little benefit to the poor, except for people with low-paying service jobs, such as hotel maids and fast-food clerks.

And blacks, who were beginning to improve their in-come a few years ago through industrial jobs, have been particularly hurt by the general trend to lower wages in the new service economy.

The better-paying central city jobs have gone increasingly to people living in the suburbs or in expensive inner-city housing, the studies show.

In 1980, Toledo had a population of 354,000, of which 61,000 were blacks. Most of them settled in the city in the 1940s and 1950s, moving from farms in Mississippi and Alabama to take jobs in what was then a booming indicate the control of the co trial area where a person without training could walk to

All that has changed for blacks and whites over the law few years as plant after plant has closed. The city is now rebuilding its downtown around new office build rebuilding its downtown around new office buildings, a convention center, hotels and shops on the Maunee River which opens into Lake Erie below Detroit, making Toledo a major shipping port with an attractive waterfront.
But the city is living under fear that its largest manufac-

turer, the Jeep Corp., which employs 6,000 people, will close, as it has threatened to do in a war of nerves with the United Automobile Workers.

Like most cities, Toledo has experienced civil rights advances, from fair housing efforts that have opened new neighborhoods for minority people to the entry of blacks

into business and politics.

But growth of black poverty areas and confinement of most blacks within a few square miles of the city south of

downtown has created tensions. Recently a white man, Kirk R. Taberner, 27, was sentenced to nine to 15 years in prison for firing a shotgun into the home of a black family that moved into a white neighborhood. He said his motive had been to "send a little message" to blacks.

# After 'Worst 60 Days,' Reagan to Address U.S.

By David Hoffman and Lou Cannon

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President
Ronald Reagan goes before Congress and the nation Tuesday for his sixth State of the Union address after a period that one adviser calls "the worst 60 days of his presiden-

Mr. Reagan begins the final phase of his presidency without solutions to the major unfinished items of his term; arms control and

the deficit His primary objective in the speech is to address the growing perception that his presidency has been impaired by the Iran-contra affair and that he has grown too old, too out of touch and tou dependent on his aides, according to senior White House officials and intimates of the president.

"It is a very significant speech, probably as important as any he has ever made," said former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a long-time friend of Mr. Reagan. "The intangibles are as important as the substance."

The speech comes at a time of extraordinary internal tension and drift at the White House.

attention of senior officials since the arms sales to Tehran were disclosed in November, Mr. Reagan has been isolated from the public and from most of his staff during three weeks of recuperation from prostate surgery, his meetings limited to no more than 20 minutes.

"The missing character is the president," said a senior aide. Mr. Reagan's schedule is not expected to return to normal until mid-Feb ruary, the aide said.

On Iran and other topics, the administration has been displaying of a shr

open confusion. Last week, the president's national security adviser. Frank C. Carlucci, and the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, privately expressed anger with a public campaign by Defense Secre-tary Caspar W. Weinberger for the early deployment of the Strategic

A senior official said that Mr. Weinberger was "free-lancing" his views without authorization from

White House officials gave contradictory accounts of how closely Mr. Reagan had discussed the Iran controversy with senior aides, and there was private second-guessing of a speech by Vice President George Bush saying that Mr. Reagan remains convinced that he did not trade arms for hostages.

In another example of confusing statements, White House officials said no search was under way to of central intelligence, but then cial on Friday. "If it weren't so late they acknowledged that Mr. Regan and the president had talked to Howard H. Baker Jr., the forme Republican senator from Tennessee, about taking the post.

Mr. Casey is recovering from brain surgery.

As the State of the Union address neared. White House officials had not agreed on one possible po-licy initiative in the address, a plan to provide insurance for "catastrophic" illnesses and injuries.

In November, the Department of Health and Human Services proposed an expansion of the Medicare health care program to provide unlimited hospital and medical coverage to program recipients. people had dug out from a similarly Reaction to the proposal among heavy snowfall four days earlier. Reagan advisers has been mixed. Referring to the Iran affair and Pole," said Mel Goldstein, director other problems, one Reagan advis- of the Weather Center at Western

gan will not give specifics in the address. The president said Saturday that he plans to promote once

announce jobs and education programs aimed at improving the com-petitiveness of the United States.

address as a demonstration that Mr. Reagan has not lost his vitality.

across in the living room is really the most important thing for him."

A Washington Post-AEC Poll rift at the White House.

The Iran affair has diverted the ttention of senior officials since last week showed that 69 percent of Americans think Mr. Reagan's advisers make most of the important decisions, that 56 percent think the

time Mr. Reagan would address a Congress in which both houses were controlled by the Democrats. adding, "Iran does cast somewhat dow over his presidency."

his credibility. dress this issue by going further than before in acknowledging re-

But by most accounts, Mr. Rea-

his agenda for years.

White House officials said they

"The president must look good and sound strong," said a White House official. "The way he comes

country is going in the wrong direction and that 40 percent think Mr.

dential pollster, said the speech "will challenge the president" as

dent are the last two of his second The coming two years promise to be especially difficult for Mr. Reagain because of a sharp decline in

Mr. Reagan may attempt to adsponsibility for the Iran arms sales,

The White House has been caught in a flurry of infighting over the tone of the Tuesday address, officials said. Three camps have been seeking dominance: one led by a Regan deputy, Dennis Thomas, one led by the speechwriting chief, Anthony Dolan, and the third represented by a speechwriter, Kenneth L. Khachigian, with whom Mr. Reagan met over the weekend to work on the speech.

60 days of the Reagan presidency. Now the president has to demonstrate that he still has an agenda by advocating some specifics."

ful that an increasing number of Americans believe that Mr. Rea-gan, who will be 76 on Feb. 6, is losing touch with their concerns.

Reagan is too old to be president. Richard B. Wirthlin, the presi-

few speeches have.

He noted that it was the first Mr. Wirthlin also said that "the most difficult two years for a presi-

White House officials said.

The drafts are "proliferating like rabbits," said a White House offi-

again his space defense program and administration support for the Nicaraguan contras, both staples of In addition, he said he would

viewed the central mission of the

Mr. Reagan's advisers are mind-

actly which road they are going to

Their pictures may appear on a television monitor. Hundreds of these sophisticated sensors, including some that trigger television cameras, are part of the Border Patrol's high-technology fight against illegal aliens as the new U.S. immigration law takes

sident Ronald Reagan on Nov. 6 is based on the theory that illegal border crossings will slow down

when jobs dry up.

Beginning June 1, employers hiring illegal aliens will he subject to heavy fines if they knew that any of their workers hired after Nov. 6 were incligible for employment in the United States. For the first year of the program, employers will he

"Even if we had people arm to arm on the border, unless we reduce the magnet, they're still going to come for the economics," Mr. Brica said, referring to the ease some of the drop, but it also is with which illegal aliens have been possible that people have heard



Orlando Luna, a Border Patrol officer, using an infrared telescope to find illegal aliens.

# U.S. Border Patrol Sees a Drying Up Of Jobs as Way to Curb Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON — The first sensor will tell the U.S. Border Patrol that illegal aliens have likely crossed into the United States. The second may give an indication of their route. The third may tell ex-

But the chief of the agency, Hugh J. Brien, said that all the state-of-the-art equipment that money can buy will not stop illegal immigration if undocumented

workers can still get jobs in the United States.

The immigration law signed by

warned for the first offense.

hired in the United States until that it is now illegal to hire undocu-

Mr. Brien added: "We believe if were no jobs, the magnet drawing tion is there was some apprehen-them up here would diminish." tion is there was some apprehen-sion, a kind of wait-and-see

U.S.-Mexico border have declined steadily in the 11 weeks since the Border Patrol statistics measure

illegal crossings by comparing ap-prelicusions with captures at the equivalent time a year carlier, a process that permits seasonal facors to be taken into account. Apprehensions were down 17.5

percent in November, 24,8 percent m December and 29.6 percent for the week of Jan. 4-10, the last for which figures are available. The numbers have been down every week since the bill was signed, com-pared with a year earlier. In the 1986 fiscal year, 1.6 million illegal aliens were caught at the border.

In contrast to the recent num-

the month before the bill became The decline came about even after additional Border Patrol agents were reassigned to border areas The extra manpower became available when the new law prohibited

bers, the October figures show that

captures increased 29.2 percent for

officers from entering open fields on private property without a warrant or the owner's permission. Heavy rains may have caused

mented workers, Mr. Brien said. "There's a seasonal decline at we can cut off that magnet, the this time," he said. "The Rio Gran-numbers would diminish. If there de is pretty high. But our percep-

sion, a kind of wait-and-see

Officials say they do not know attitude" following passage of the The Border Patrol covers a 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) area on the southern border, stretching from Brownsville, Texas, to San

When one of the sensors is tripped, it is registered on a computer. Some of the sensors trigger television cameras that can operate

in low light. "It's a game of cat and mouse," Mr. Brien said, that still allows one In Chicago Poll or two illegal aliens to get through for every one caught.

The chief said the patrol hopes to buy five helicopters with infrared night scopes to go along with the agency's 40 fixed-wing aircraft. He hopes to buy 10 all-terrain vehicles with infrared night telescopes to complement the single truck now in use with the equipment.

The new law also orders a 50percent increase in Border Patrol personnel. The current force of 3,240 agents is to increase by 1,050 over the next two years. Nearly 90 percent of the officers are on the southern border.

Instead of averaging one agent for every eight miles of border, the number will drop to one for every five miles when the manpower is

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# Hart Campaign Urges a Sharp Rise In Funds to Improve Literacy Levels

WASHINGTON - Gary Hart, University in Washington. who is expected to again seek the Democratic nomination for the

presidency, has issued a policy statement on education that calls for competency tests for all school teachers, a longer school year and sharp increases in federal spending on education.

The former senator from Colorado proposed a \$10 fee on each barrel of imported oil to help pay for a multibillion-dollar program intended to elevate literacy levels and improve an education system he said was "racing toward obsoles-

Mr. Hart had been scheduled to release his education plan Monday in a speech at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. But after a snowstorm swept the mid-

Atlantic states, the speech was postponed until Tuesday.
His campaign office in Washington released the text of the speech in advance. Mr. Hart is widely viewed as the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomi-

nation next year. Education, Mr. Hart said in the text, was "the key to unlock the 21st century for America." He said his program would:
• Renew "the rewards and the

challenges to teachers." Make "training and retraining as available to adults as public education is to their children." Provide comprehensive educa tion and support for children living

in poverty. • Challenge "all Americans to join in a campaign to combat illit-

Aides said Mr. Hart had been preparing the speech for months. Mr. Hart, who was criticized during the 1984 presidential campaign for lacking substance, deliv-ered a series of foreign policy lec-

# **Ex-Mayor Gains**

CHICAGO — Former Mayor Jane Byrne has closed a gap with Mayor Harold Washington in support for the Feb. 24 Democratic mayoral primary, a poll indicates. The survey of 1,202 registered voters found 43 percent of Democrats saying they would vote for Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, and 44 percent supporting Mrs. Byrne. Among white voters, 69 percent supported Mrs. Byrne while 87 percent of black voters supported Mr. Washington. The Gallup poll for the Chicago Sun-Times and WLS-TV was released Su. lay. In August a similar poll showen Mr. Washington lead-

ing Mrs. Byrne 51 percent to 41

percent, the Sun-Times said.

The education speech mixed liberal and conservative approaches to remedying what Mr. Hart de-picted as a lackluster public education system. He continued to advocate major

increases in school aid and training. He reiterated his support for a bill he introduced in April with Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, to provide \$17 billion more for science, education, training and trade promotion over three years. And he called for efforts to increase parents' choice of public schools for their children. But in embracing the idea of

choice and calling for competency tests for all teachers, Mr. Hart was sounding themes likely to anger teachers unions and other parts of the public school establishment. A third of entering college freshmen read below a seventh-grade

level, Mr. Hart said, and 90 percent of high school graduates "are scientifically and technologically illiter-We pay for it as 11 million Americans are turned out of work

by our huge losses in trade," he

President Ronald Reagan, he said, had "imperiled" the nation's security by catting spending on education, including his current proposal to cut \$5 billion from the

Education Department's budget of \$19 billion. Teachers, Mr. Hart continued should have their salaries increase and should be given more control over curriculum and discipline.

Teacher overload must be re-

lieved," he said. "Student-teacher ratios must be decreased, school days rearranged and school years Mr. Hart called for "peer-de-

signed competency tests for all teachers, stressing language skills" and "in-classroom evaluation of starting teachers." Educational programs to help poor children of preschool age should he expanded, he said.

Histeracy could be dramatically reduced without a big rise in feder al spending, Mr. Hart said, "if col-lege students each volunteered 10 hours a month to the cause." Students should be encouraged to major in engineering and to

study foreign languages, he said, and he renewed a call for more joint initiatives between universities and industry. He also renewed his support for an American Defense Education Act that would pour several billion dollars a year into the schools.

These initiatives, he said, could

he paid for with an oil import fee or

other revenues from sources such

as "cutting waste from untargeted agriculture programs" and killing "redundant and ineffective Penta-

gon weapons systems."

**Gary Hart** 

### General Strike Slows Argentina

**BUENOS AIRES** — Labor unious shut down industry, trans-port and commerce Monday in a one-day general strike aimed at forcing President Raul Alfonsin to drop his economic reform program.

Police sources said there was almost no economic activity in the industrial belt around Buenos Aires, and most public transport was not running. The leader of the railroad union, Ratil Ravitti, called the strike a success

The General Labor Confederation has staged seven other general strikes since 1983, when Mr. Alfonsin took office from a military govcrument. The strikes have aimed to force him to drop an economic reform program that has lowered the annual inflation rate to 80 percent from about 1,200 percent.



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# New Snowstorm Blankets U.S. East

# Airports Shut, Travelers Stranded in 2d Blizzard in 4 Days

NEW YORK - As many as 300,000 government workers in Washington were given the day off Monday and major airports closed along the East Coast as a storm packing more than a foot of snow

hit the Northeast United States. The storm struck before many "It may look like the North

Connecticut State University in Maryland state workers were told Danbury, on Sunday as the storm to stay home. headed up the Eastern Seaboard. In Atlantic

Maryland. The storm followed the car back to the White House from path of one that dumped a foot or Camp David, Maryland, because more of snow beginning Thursday

Wind gusting to 50 mph (about 80 kph) caused considerable drifting and low visibility over southern New Jersey.

Philadelphia International Airport closed before daybreak. Charlotte-Douglas International Airport in North Carolina closed Sunday night because of ice. In the

In Atlantic City, New Jersey,

about 5,000 Nashville Electric Seromers. As many as 12,000

White House said. Freezing rain caused an 18-car sileup Sunday on the James River Bridge at Newport News, Virginia backing up traffic for three hours, and 22 other cars spun out of control, the police said. No serious

n," he added. The Interstate 40 highway east of Little Rock, Arkanyas, to Memphis, Tennessee, "is a solid sheet of ice, and the motels around there are

### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

#### (Continued from Back Page)

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#### **Over Report on Iran Affair** TEL AVIV - The Israel Broadcasting Association has decided to reprimand but not recall Israel Radio's Washington correspondent for his reporting on the Iran arms

affair, a spokeswoman said Mouday. Shimon Shifler was reprimanded by the association's director-gener-al, Uri Porat, and was forbidden to give interviews or lectures, or to publish newspaper articles or books, for the rest of his time in Washington, said the association's

spokeswoman, Ariella Ravdal.

warned that if he violated regulations again he would he recalled. Earlier this month, Mr. Shiffer

Israel Chides Reporter in U.S.

was interviewed by NBC and CBS television and said it appeared that Israel bad initiated the idea to ship U.S. arms from Israel to Iran. Ms. Ravdal said that Mr. Schiffer had apologized and had said his command of English was

to comment on such a sensitive Mr. Shiffer served as Israel Radi-She said that Mr. Shiffer was o's political correspondent before day. The Supreme Court did not filling up" with stranded travelers told that his two-year posting he was sent to Washington six convene. Most state offices in an Arkansas State Police dispatchwould not be extended an extra months ago for a two-year posting, southern New Jersey closed and er said Sunday.

not good enough for him to he able

ing chain-reaction collisions on glazed highways. cluded 12 to 16 inches (37 to 48 centimeters) in southern New Jer- were without power Sunday, the sey, 20 inches at Andrews Air utility said. Force Base outside Washington, and 19 inches at Westminster,

from the Carolinas to New England, causing 48 deaths.

Washington area, Dulles and Baltimore-Washington airports also shut down as the storm moved in, and National Airport closed for part of the morning. Late Sunday, the U.S. government gave the 300,000 workers in the capital area the option of when or whether to report for work Mon-

The storm spread snow, sleet and Mayor James L. Usry banned all freezing rain from the South into but emergency vehicles from all New England, downing power roads as snow and wind lashed the lines, stranding travelers and caus- seaside resort. Emergency crews worked early Monday to restore electricity to

> President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, had to travel by snow made it too treacherous to take the usual helicopter flight, the

injuries were reported The cleanup from the previous storm had already taxed Virginia's supply of sand and salt, a state Department of Transportation engineer said. "Our troops haven't stopped since the Thursday snow

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The victory of the ruling coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats was assured and the debate between government and opposition had largely lacked interest, Since the Social Democrats had no chance of winning, their vaguely defined emphasis on greater in-dependence from the United States and on more détente had become irrelevant. That made the personal duel between Mr. Genscher and the rightist Franz Josef Stranss the central event of the campaign, and the only one providing any suspense.

Mr. Stranss is nothing if not flamboyant in speech. He campaigned for a man-date to replace Mr. Genscher. He and his Bavarian lieutenants sketched out more aggressive positions in relations with East Germany and the Soviet Union and a more assertive attitude toward Washing-

West German voters have come out ton on issues of arms control. He differed steady, unemotional policies of Foreign
Minister Hams District General Policies of the Middle East and NATO and with European decisions concerning South Africa.

In fairness to Mr. Strauss, it must be afraid that the Germans may make a added that his words are often more exshambles of the existing political, strate-gic and economic world order by turning paign for the last national election in paign for the last national election in 1983 be talked very tough about détente and East Germany. A few weeks later he became the chief advocate of a government guarantee for a huge loan to East Germany by West German banks.

The stir that he created in the just concluded campaign had to do with national mood and attitudes rather than with policies. He appealed to what he thought was growing nationalist senti-ment on the right. He stoked emotional rallies with exhortations to Germans to leave guilt feelings behind, step "out of the shadow of the Third Reich" and assert their pride in being Germans. Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl, afraid to lose votes on the right, also struck a more nationalistic note, only to soften it when surveys began to show that Mr. Stranss might be frightening many voters. That finding of the surveys was right. And this, it might be said, is welcome news to many. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

# Wages and Competition

Congress takes up trade legislation is the ladder of technology, wages usually rise unfairness of competition with low wages rapidly. The idea that Taiwan will drag unfairness of competition with low wages abroad. But it is no longer a case of highwage America confronting low wages everywhere else. The drop in the dollar's exchange rate has changed that pattern dramatically. Among America's most pow-erful competitors, industrial pay scales are at least close to the American level and in several cases are now higher.

In West Germany, production workers' total compensation — including all the fringes, which in most of Europe are very substantial — is now running about 20 percent higher than in the United States. Compensation in Belgium and the Netherlands is about 10 percent higher. Two years ago, production workers' pay in Japan was half the U.S. level, Currently it is around 80 percent. The Japanese still hold an advanlage, but no longer a very large one.

It remains true that wages are extremely low in the newly industrializing countries that have become formidable exporters. In Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea, industrial wages are hardly more than a tenth of the American average. But that is not likely to

One enduring theme whenever the U.S. be permanent. As countries climb up the American wages down is absurd. Competition with larger and richer economies will draw the Pacific exporters up toward the wage levels of the industrial world, as it is doing in the case of Japan.

Low wages alone are not a crucial advantage in world trade. Britain now has the lowest hourly labor costs for production workers of any of the major industrial countries - about a third lower than Italy, for example. But among the industrial countries Britain is running a trade deficit second only to that of the United States.

Wages are an important element in world competition, but far from the most important element. Wage costs are usually outweighed by education, vocational skill, industrial experience and intangibles such as technological imagination and attitudes toward work. That is how America has maintained its high wages throughout this century, and if American wages slip downward those are the places to look for remedies. The fault will not lie with the foreigners. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Controls Out of Control

In March 1983 an American company been affirmed by a National Academy of won an order to sell an advanced medical Sciences panel that includes two former spectrometer to Eastern Europe but had to directors of the National Security Agency. wait 910 days for an export license. The Pentagon feared, needlessly, that one com-puter chip and hard disk drive in the ma-chine might be of military help to the Russians. The story illustrates how bizarrely the government's system for keeping high tech exports out of Soviet military hands works. It is fine in principle, but because of the failure to hold Pentagon interests in proportion the administration has let it become a monster that swallows jobs and profits.

The Pentagon-inspired system involves federal licensing of civilian technology that might help the Russians. It has come to encompass 40 percent of all non-military manufactured goods exported from America. Most go to other Western countries and include many low tech products. The net effect is to cost American companies some

\$9 billion a year in lost exports. With the trade deficit already too large, who needs this? It used to be easy to keep tabs on advanced technology. The Pentagon almost owned it, through farsighted sponsorship of the infant semi-conductor industry. Now bloated design teams take years to bring out new weapons, guarantee-ing aged technology. Civilian technology

often leads, and is rapidly diffusing abroad. Control is worth attempting because the Soviet Union, despite fine scientists and beavy investment, lags five to 10 years behind in most civilian technologies with military application, and the gap shows no sign of closing. But the present licensing system is not working. That judgment has now

The panel notes that half the companies interviewed reported lost sales.

Allies resent the extension of U.S. law to their countries in controlling re-export of products with American components. Congress, the panel recalls, intended the Commerce Department to run the system, with advice from the Defense Department. But without supervision from the White House, Defense has taken the lead.

The Pentagon says it is unable to find much evidence of lost sales, and thet its program has thwarted the usual Soviet technology-importing cycle, driving the Russians to the more difficult route of espionage and theft. It is true that the licens system has closed important gaps, like the sale of whole factories to the Soviet Union. But it has grown far too restrictive.

The necessary reforms are obvious: Concentrate on protecting only the most critical technologies, like machinery for making advanced computer chips or for processing specialized metals. Avoid offending allied partners in the present licensing system. Stop undermining what the system is designed to protect: a healthy and innovative civilian technology on which Pentagon weapons can be based. The Commerce Dethe Pentagon unless the White House weighs in. That is the National Security Council's job. It needs to act before the Pentagon's red-tape tentacles choke off still

more innocuous innovation and trade. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

Superhype + Some Football

Sport evokes something deep in the human spirit - s competitive and frequently gracious quality. It seems to be almost as old as the species. Pop psychologists, who have an explanation for everything, say that contact sport is how people now sublimate the bloodthirstiness that led to tribal war. If so, hallelujah, of course. Sport is not

only less murderous but also cheaper. Like its other exaggerations, the Superbowl boasts with some justice about its conspicuous waste, from corporate jets and caviar vats to megabuck television commercials. But the \$2.5 billion that television

pays to celebrate professional football is less than Cap Weinberger spills from the

Pentagon's petty-cash drawer. What is weird about this midwinter Mardi Gras is not so much its nominal excuse, a football game, as its narcissism. Superbowl hysteria, like such other massive emotional tub thumpings as a World Series or a re-unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, seems to celebrate the rite of celebration.

The problem is not overemphasis of a sport I used to like to play on school yards and still enjoy watching. It is the overem-phasis itelf. That is reaching a point where the only thing left to hype is hype itself. - Syndicated columnist Jim Fain.

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# **OPINION**

# A Plague of AIDS Slurs Against America

WASHINGTON — On a winter day in early 1985 the KGB began a worldwide campaign to blame the United States for starting the AIDS epidemic. The campaign involves acores if not hundreds of KGB agents, Soviet media and Central Committee personnel in Moscow and other parts of the world. It continues, despite exposure by Western scholars and journalists

and protests by the U.S. ambassador in Moscow. What do the new Soviet leaders hope to gain from such crude disinformation? Why do the sophisticated practitioners of glasnost (openness) believe that the benefits are worth the costs of outraging Americans? At least five political and strategic objectives are discernible:

to discredit America by falsely claiming that
AIDS originated in CIA-Pentagon experiments;
 to discourage "undesirable" political con-

By Roy Godson

the world by U.S. servicemen who had been used as guinea pigs for the experiment. The source cited was an Indian newspaper, Patriot, that has carried Soviet disinformation in the past.

The story was repeated by Moscow's Radio Peace and Progress in English and Turkish broadcasts to Asian countries, including some where the United States has military bases. It was picked up by several non-communist wire services, according to the State Department.

In April 1986 the Soviet publication Sovyet-

skaya Rossiya put out the story again, citing the Patriot as well as a 1984 book, allegedly written by one Jacques Leibovich, claiming that AIDS could have been genetically produced. In May,

Given the special horrors of both chemical warfare and AIDS, Soviet agents almost certainly hope to link the two and muddle the debate.

tact with Westerners by portraying them as po-tential carriers of the disease;

• to create pressure for removal of U.S. mili-tary bases overseas on the grounds that U.S. service personnel spread AIDS;
• to undermine U.S. credibility in the Third World by maintaining that hypotheses about the

World by maintaining that hypotheses about the African origin of AIDS are an example of Western, and especially American, racism;

 to divert attention from Soviet research on biological warfare and genetic engineering and to neutralize accusations that the Soviet Union has used biochemical agents in Asia.

The opening shot in the campaign was the distribution in March 1985 of a forged leaflet in France, allegedly produced by the "West German section" of the Moral Majority, suggesting that attendees at a conference of anti-Communications of the Managarity stage that attendees the conference of anti-Communications from the second conference of anti-Communication from the nist youth from democratic groups throughout the world held in Jamaica during the 1985 Easter bolidays were in danger of catching AIDS, despite the fact that Jameica had no AIDS problem. The leaflet warned that "the only possibility for protecting yourself is to avoid the countries of origin of AIDS, notably Jamaica and Haiti."

The campaign's evolution since then has been complex. In October 1985 the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta published an article alleg-ing that the U.S. government had engineered the AIDS virus during biological warfare research at Fort Detrick, Maryland, which is "grievously known to the whole world as the place where biological weapons are created." The article alleged that AIDS was being spread throughout

is once again forcing its way to the surface. Officials and politicians prefer for the most part to look the

other way. Meanwhile, the prob-

Although discussion has focused

cal weapons, the problem is a global

one. In the past decade and a half,

the number of countries with chem-

ical weapons has grown, and more

during World War I had a trauma-

tizing effect on the world. Most peo-

ple believe that the reaction to those

horrors prevented the use of chemi-

cal weapons in World War II. This

countries with chemical weapons

has grown, and some countries have

made use of them in combat. Esti-

mates regarding the number of countries with chemical weapons

vary. Official U.S. documents main-

give a more nuanced picture.

The use of chemical weapons

are seeking to acquire them.

lems become larger and larger.

By John C. Ausland

This is the first of two articles.

Literaturnaya Gazeta published alleged claims by John Seale, a London-based doctor, that AIDS is a biological weapon.

In August, according to The Sunday Telegraph in London, the subject came up at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Zimba-bwe. It quoted the Harare Sunday Mail as reporting the distribution of a resymblet spirited. ing the distribution of a pamphlet entitled "AIDS: USA Home-Made Evil, Not Made in Africa," allegedly written by "biologists" charging that the virus was created in 1977 at the U.S. research facility at Fort Detrick.

A State Department document said that a similar report was carried by the United News of India, and that the pamphlet claimed that the disease was spread to the world by "criminals who had engaged in homosexual practices" at Fort Detrick and had then moved to New York. But the really big break for Moscow came last fall when scores of major newspapers throughout the world reprinted a story that appeared in the Oct. 26 edition of London's conservative masscirculation Sunday Exoress. A front-page exclusive charged: "The killer AIDS virus was artifi-

cially created by American scientists during laboratory experiments which went disastrously wrong — and a massive cover-up has kept the secret from the world until today." Within hours, newspapers and radio and tele-vision stations from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific gave coverage to the story. The Canberra Times head-imed "AIDS Made by U.S. Scientists." Italian

dailies such as La Stampa carried the report on

page one. The second largest Greek daily, Ethnos, reprinted the Sunday Express story in its entirety, and a popular Greek morning radio show highlighted it. The media in Brazil, Sweden, Spain and many other countries also carried versions. The story was ignored by most American newspapers, including The Washington Post.

The circle is now complete, and Moscow is recycling its original allegations, but no longer relying on obscure Third World pre-Soviet newspapers as sources. For example, Tass reported in November that the major Indian newspaper Hin-dustan Times had been using information supplied by "French" scientists. Recent Soviet forcign broadcasts have cited The Sunday Press in Dublin as "confirming" the reports of "French" professors that AIDS is an American creation.

AIDS is incurable, and there are fears that it has already reached epidemic proportions in much of the world — although the Soviets acknowledge only a handful of cases in their own country. Soviet accessations that America created AIDS are intended to heighten anti-U.S. feelings and are another example of a favorite and long-time Soviet ploy to portray the United States and its political system as the source of the world's major economic, political and social troubles.

major economic, ponucai and social nouses.

The AIDS campaign is also a diversionary tactic against claims that the Soviet Union has used biochemical weapons in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan and is engaged in genetic-weapons research. The Soviets' stock response is to accuse the accusers of links to the CIA and to claim that the United States supplies chemical weapons for use against Soviet troops in Afghan-istan. Given the special horrors of both chemical warfare and AIDS, Soviet agents almost certain-ly hope to link the two and muddle the debate. The United States government started to ex-

pose the Soviet AIDS campaign last year through State Department comments and U.S. Informa-tion Agency publications. Brazil's O Estado de São Paulo and other newspapers that carried the Soviet disinformation have printed retractions, and the Hindustan Times added that almost all scientists believe that AIDS "mutated naturally and spontaneously from the animal virus." In 1986, Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassa-

dor in Moscow, wrote letters to the Soviet press protesting the stories as "patently absurd" and asking that they be corrected. The protests were ignored. As recently as several weeks ago, Soviet media were still recycling the AIDS story.

The writer is an associate professor of govern-ment at Georgetown University and editor of Soviet Disinformation Forecast. He contributed this com-



Egypt in North Yemen (in the 1960s), Iraq in Iran, the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and Vietnam in Laos and Cambodia. The publirecently on the question of whether NATO should modernize its chemication said there had been unconfirmed reports that China used chemical weapons against Vietnam and that Ethiopia had used them against domestic opponents.

The Pentagon maintains that herbicides and riot control agents are not chemical weapons, but some

would include the U.S. use of those agents in Southeast Asia on this list. Although there is controversy was not entirely true. The Japanese used them against the Chinese. about allegations of use, one thing is clear. To the extent that chemical weapons have been used, it has been against those with poor defenses Since World War II the list of and little or no capacity to retaliate.

> ber of countries with such weapons. there has been little public discussion regarding their proliferation. Iraq's use of chemical weapons against Iran has frightened Western countries. Under the leadership of Australia, 18 of them are seeking agreement to control shipment of chemicals that can be used in the production of chemical weapons.

tain that there are 15, but do not name them. Unofficial publications The April 14, 1986, issue of Chemical and Engineering News quoted U.S. officials as saying that four countries had chemical weap-ons for certain: the United States, There were four meetings in 1986 the Soviet Union, France and Iraq. and more will take place this year. After resisting for some time So-viet proposals for talks regarding It said there were reports that another 11 also had them: Egypt, Syria, Libya, Israel, Ethiopia, Burma, proliferation, the United States has Thailand, China, Taiwan, North Korea and Vietnam, Iran and South

have reviewed export controls and political steps to limit the spread of chemical weapons.

Efforts to reach a global agreement have been inching forward. The hope is to go beyond a 1925 pact which banned the use of the weapons and required signatories to stop production and destroy stocks. Negotiations under United Na-

tions auspices began in the late 1960s, but there was little pressure on the negotiators. U.S.-Soviet talks began in 1977 but lapsed in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Under pressure from its allies, the Reagan administration began to show greater interest in 1984.

Since then there has been some movement in the 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The main stumbling block throughout has been verification.

Given the nature of the chemical industry, it is questionable whether a reliable verification regime can be worked out. Certainly it will not be easy for the Soviet Union to agree to become involved in a quiet dia-logue. In this, the two countries American president would need to

get a treaty through the Senate. The experience with the 1972 biological weapons treaty has not been encouraging. That treaty has weak provisions regarding verification.
The U.S. government maintains

that the Soviets have a large biological weapons program. As evidence it points to an outbreak of authrax in Sverdlovsk in 1979. The Soviets insist that black market meat was the cause. They would not agree to on-site inspection. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail

Gorbachev agreed in Geneva in November 1985 to give higher priority to negotiations on chemical weapons. At Reykjavik the question was barely discussed. Since Reykjavik, the United States and NATO have complicated matters by linking the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe to an agreement to get rid of chemical weapons.

Thus the prospect is for the num-ber of nations with chemical weapons to grow and for the Soviet Union and the United States to modernize their chemical arsenals.

International Herald Tribane.

# Shock Therapy: America Needs the IMF Treatment

N EW YORK — In 1986, the in-IN ternational economic position of the United States continued to unchecked, almost certainly presages a decline in the American economy

and standard of living.
The deficit in the balance of trade widened to more than \$170 billion as imports continued to rise to nearly \$400 billion. As a result, America's foreign debt grew to about \$250 bil-lion, making the United States by far

Optimists argue that the deficit has stopped rising, that the administration's efforts to improve U.S. export competitiveness and level the playing field of international trade are beginning to work. The dollar has fallen dramatically, making U.S. exports cheaper in some markets and making some imports more expensive.

While Congress has become more protectionist in rhetoric, the administration has become more protectionist in fact, ordering quotas on Japa-nese machine tools and reducing tariff benefits to key developing countries. It also has become less and less diplomatic in demanding that land, and Was Germany of more expensionary economic policies to stimulate world and U.S. trade.

to live within its means. Applying the IMF prescription for Mexico to the United States is puter-

But there is little evidence that the U.S. trade position and the relative competitiveness of the U.S. economy are fundamentally improving. American manufacturers and farmers are not finding it much easier to sell their goods in international markets, and many American consumers appear to prefer imported goods. Even optimisBy Alan J. Stoga

tic analysts are now forecasting only a \$40 billion improvement in the trade of the ultimate correction. The goal of policy makers should be to minimize foreign debt would continue to grow about \$100 billion per year.
The underlying problem is simple:

Americans are consuming more than they are producing, and the differ-ence is made up with imports and is financed by foreign borrowing. The problem does not look much different from thet which has affect-

ed other countries with high debt. There the solution has been simple: The time-honored method of correcting an excessive deficit, sanctioned by the United States and the International Monetary Fund, has been to induce a recession, which brings con-sumption into line with production. and savings into line with investment.

If it is reinforced by simultaneous structural changes in underlying economic incentives, the quick fix of a recession can be translated into sustained recovery and expansion. If it is not, at least the country learns

tially dangerous in a world that looks to America for international economic leadership and conducts most of its commercial activity in dollars. But sooner or later the world's creditors will demand higher returns for the risk of financing U.S. deficits or will shun U.S. investments altogether. The result would be financial chaos and world economic depress

the ultimate correction. The goal of policy makers should be to minimize the pain while maximizing the effect of the corrective effort.

If the core of the problem is excessive consumption (as manifested in the trade gap) and madequate U.S. savings (as manifested in the budget deficit), then economic policy should be aimed directly at those issues. This could be done through an emergency program with the following elements:

· A temporary tariff on all intports, with the proceeds used to finance an accelerated domestic adjustment process, including worker retraining and relocation. This could be accompanied by a commitment to forgo new protectionist measures for the duration of the program.

 A two-year income tax surcharge applied entirely to deficit reduction, along with renewed efforts toward the control of expenditures. An agreement with West Germs

ny and Japan to help finance U.S. deficits so that interest rates do not rise excessively. The result of such economic shock therapy would be a U.S. recession, as

consumption of both domestically produced and imported goods fel The trade balance and the budge deficit would improve. Foreign would screem that the United States was trying to solve its problems at their expense. However, they might be made to understand the greater danger to the world economy if ind world economic depression. Ganger to the world economy if The longer a recession is delayed, America continued on its present

course. This would set the stage for more fundamental improvements in the structure of the U.S. economy that are necessary to restore American competitiveness and rebuild the nation's standard of living. Without a dramatic initiative, such changes will be too slow in coming and too gradual in their effect.

The writer is a senior associate at Kissinger Associates, a New York consulting firm specializing in internation— cal answer is a measure of the all politics and economics. He contribing in Southern Africa today. uted this to the Los Angeles Times.

# What Africa **Demands** Is Realism By Anthony Lewis

ABORONE, Botswana — A quiet neighbor of South Africa, Botswana is in many ways a model of what one would like to see in Africa: a genuine democracy, nonracial, devoted to free enterprise. Its politics earn that prized American adjective, moderate. So there was reason to pay attention when the president, Quett Masire, opened an African-American

Conference here recently.

He focused on apartheid. His voice was soft but his message was uncompromising: South Africa is a country
engaged "in a war against itself,"
bringing "wanton destruction" upon
its people and the whole region.
Mr. Masire's talk was a reminder

that the black governments of south-ern Africa, for all their differences, think alike on the fundamental issue. All of them believe that their hopes of peace and development depend on the end of racism in South Africa. Of course there are ideological banners in this region as elsewhere: governments that call themselves

Pretoria's neighbors dismiss Washington's ideological argument.

Marrist or whatever. But it is a great mistake to think, as some American mistage to funk, as some American conservatives do, thet everything then falls along East-West lines. Africans are much less interested in being "pro-Soviet" or "pro-American" than in dealing with their own problems, especially apartheid.

A good example is attitudes to-ward the African National Congress, the organization that for 75 years has worked for a nonracist South Africa. Right-wing U.S. groups talk about Communist influence in the ANC, denouncing it as a Soviet pawn. Here that view arouses no real interest.

The countries near South Africa regardless of their declared ideologies, have come to the judgment that the ANC has by far the widest popular support of any South African political group and must play the essential role in any transition from the apartheid system. So the meeting this week between the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, and the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, is seen as

simply U.S. recognition of reality.

Or consider the question of violence, in America there are calls for the ANC, and blacks generally, to eschew violence. Here the universal understanding, regardless of ideology, is that violence in South Africa stems from the effort of the white minority to continue denying all po-litical rights to the black majority.

President Masire said that most worrisome problem" in South Africa was the regime's "commit-ment to and use of violence as a state

policy against its own people and the people of neighboring countries." It was a "sad commentary," he added, that South African leaders have now contrived a belief that the violence is a product of a revolutionary onslaught from abroad." That was a reference to the theme of South African propagandists that their troubles are caused by Commin the ANC and elsewhere.

Again, there is the civil war in Angola. The Reagan administration, reflecting the new conservative zeal aiding the South African-supported guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi. To Pretoria's neighbors the American declogical argument has no meaning; they simply see the United States

coming down on South Africa's side. When you listen to political speeches, here as in other parts of the world, you hear a lot of rhetorical bravado. But the overwhelming mood in these countries near South Africa is realism. And that is what they want of the United States. They do not expect miracles. They do not believe that Washington can push a button and make Pretoria see reason.

But they do expect realism. Zimbabwe's minister of state for security, Emmerson Munangagwa, is a key aide to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. I asked him what America could usefully do on a sensitive matter: the war by Renamo guerrillas in Mozambique, again supported by South Africa. His answer startled me. "Help build up food resources in Mozambique," be said. "That is what the United States can do."

He said people in Mozambique would support programs that gave them food: simple things like trucks, and help for small farms. South Africa and its surrogates would then be unable to take advantage of economic misery. That modest, nonideological answer is a measure of the realism

The New York Times

#### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Czar's Censor 1937: Clashes in Algeria ODESSA - It is some time since the ORAN - Seventy-five demonstra-Russian foreign press censor last tors and 25 Mobile Guards and honored the Herald with the polite troops were injured in clashes here attention of dirtily smearing a por-tion of its columns with his abominable "caviare" brush. There is something, however, occupying the lower spaces of columns 3, 4 and 5 of page 7 in the impression of Jun. 17, which to have offended. It is probaby a carriers; an illustration remainstrated à la Russe. I enclose the page. It affords another proof that the Russian press is more rigorously muzzled. under the present reactionary regime than it was anterior to the "epoch-making Constitutional Manifesto" of Oct. 30, 1905. [The cartoon, entitled "After the Socialists Get In," showed ax European monarchs with satirical nicknames, including "Nick Roma-noff" for Czar Nicholas II.]

troops were injured in clashes here [on Jan. 25]. The disorders were the culmination of a tense situation created by the Algerian Nationalists and Left extremists associated with the "North African Star" organization. Four companies of the Foreign Le-gion and Senegalese troops, who were Lieves to Orac et the request of the profect, finally re-established order. The anthorities believe that energetic action on their part prevented a veri-table uprising which the extremists sought to foment. Meanwhile, the French cabinet has approved a decree disbanding the "North African Star" organization. This organization, which aimed at the separation of Algeria from France, is alleged to have worked with the Communists.

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# **OPINION**

# Two Worlds in Carlo Continents Drifting Apart By A.M. Rosenthal By A.M. Rosenthal White New Yorkers had ever been or been asked?

N EW YORK — He was my teacher at City College and I called him for black home, or been asked?

Blacks and whites come together in was the best teacher I ever had and the only black teacher. I had admired him for decades, for his historic work in desegregating schools, for explaining the reality of the Harlem ghetto, for creating lives and careers for young people -Ken Clark, Dr. Kenneth B. Clark

I wanted to talk about something about New York that seemed more and more important but was almost taken for granted: the moving apart of black and white, continents drifting fast. I had been talking about it to a number of people in the city but we went

#### Write about sensitivities and work, Ken said.

around and around what we all knew anger, vicious white know-nothings, vianger, victors white know-nothings, victors black demagogues, bad schools and worse housing, slurs, one out of two black babies born into poverty, whites mugged, black kids wandering through life without jobs. What could a man say or write that would be of any use and not more blah blah blah?

Ken had been struggling for most of his life with all this. He put out his cigarette: he smokes too much and knows it. More than a quarter century ago he wrote his classic study, "Dark Ghetto." Since then, he said, things had become worse all around, schools worse, drugs worse, crime worse. He had not

expected so many things to get worse. But you are an optimist, he asked, aren't you? Well, in a way, I answered; you have to be an optimist to be a daily newspaperman because every day the world starts all over again and so do you. But optimist or not, you could not escape the truth of the drift — the city was sliding deeper and deeper into a

variety of self-imposed segregations. White parents afraid of crime had taken their children out of public schools by the thousands. Blacks and whites lived lives apart. There was a sprinkling of more black faces in white offices, but after work, and often during work. blacks and whites stayed apart about as much as before,

You could count the times you saw blacks at New York parties and dinners at home given by whites. How many

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

subways and shout for the same teams at the stadiums - in the bleachers, out the boxes. The white kids who are still in public schools come from blue-collar families generally. The higher up you go economically, the more the segregation of school and living place.

Most dangerous is segregation of hope - generation after black generation growing up without jobs and accepting welfare, public charity, as life. We talked back and forth. There were some glum silences and then we both decided that despair was about as useful

as a hole m the head. Ken said there were things to be done and that when he said what he really thought the words might sound tired but they were true. The need for human sensitivity, between one person and one person, one group and another group, it all begins with that, he said. But it has to be taught over and over, in schools, at home, in the office, everywhere. We talked of the absolute need to get rid of racial stereotypes, the automatic tensing, edginess about working together, the nasty racial joke. He was not talking about making saints of us, just making us take a look at each other and mostly at ourselves, and then working at it.

Ken is a social psychologist, and whatever he had taught me, that and the rest of life made me realize that there simply was no other foundation. Sensitivities, the realization of yourself in another, was the soil without which nothing would root.

We talked some about the young white man in Howard Beach who dated a black girl who liked him, and how he went out recently and beat up a man because he had a black face. How could that be? Incomprehensible.

We talked about a young black writer, Michael Meyers, who had the courage to denounce black opportunists and ex-tremists. Taking on either "establish-ment" is easy; taking on the fringes is not. They are often popular with your peers and they fight back mean.

Write about teaching human beings about other human beings, Ken said again: start from there. Will that get any black kid a job? Well, he said, write about that, too,

about people who have ideas about getting black young people into work, including those on welfare. Like Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, because work is the only way up and out. We both knew that job power remained in white hands but that breaking down the welfare trap is for black and white. Write about sensitivities and work, Ken said. It's basic and worthwhile.

. The New York Times.

are to be summarious and the control of the control



Without Following Through

I have been attentive to the recent

flurry of laments about the American

penchant for self-criticism, or "self-flag-ellation," as David Bar-llan put it in "A Nation of Innocents, Much Too Hard

on Its Leaders" (Jan. 16). I, too, have

misgivings about this penchant of the

Americans, but for a different reason.

The U.S. press and public have been known to indulge in scathing criticism for some time. One thinks of Vietnam,

Watergate, millions of poverty stricken

Americans, the great number of func-

tionally illiterate Americans and other post-industrial malaises,

Yet at the end, very little is done. Self-

criticism has become an end in itself, an

ego-trip with no major ramifications. What it does in the end is to render

issues banal. All are fed up; few call for change or a redefinition of the situation.

learning process, not even from one's own mistakes (the most elementary and

potent form of learning). Alas for the

United States and the world.

### Naturalized Citizens of the Global Village By Christine Chapman

T OKYO — We knew all along that the Japanese would make it first: a new buman breed. Shin jinrui, or new breed, a word coined in 1985 to describe those born in the 1960s, became so ubiquitous in 1986 that it was selected in December as the most popular word of the year by Jiyu Kokuminsha. the publishers of the yearbook "Gendai Yogono Kiso Chishiki," or "Basic Knowledge of Contemporary Terms."

"Shin jinrui" won a gold medal. acceptance as a cultural perorative and as a smart sales pitch, and the righteous disapproval of the old breed, the kvu jinrui. The new breed is the enemy, roaming self-indulgently through the country, flaunting youth and money, which they earn at part-time jobs. While America's latest monster film, a remake of "King Kong," plays in theaters, Japan's own Frankensteins are on the loose.

Reading the diatribes that range from the government's "White Paper on Youth" to a viruperative article titled "Drop Dead, Shinjinrini!" one under-stands that the nation which created them regrets it. The columnist who wrote the article said that without discipline "the new breed will become lazy

and unwilling to work, like Americans. Their sex appeal is another sore point. Shin jinrui are bigger, taller, more athletic than their parents. Some of the men, wanting to appeal to women, are turning to mudpacks and makeup; some of the women, committed to their education or careers, are willing to do dosei, or live together, with boyfriends, rather than marry.

Rather shocked, The Japan Times recalled in an editorial that 20 years ago

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR gate: There must be something profoundly wrong with the great democratic system of the United States "superpower" if, from so many brilliant
scholars and politicians, it can produce
but a Reagan. The brief glitter that was

Oakland, California.

#### The Colors of the Colonies

Regarding "After Decades of War, Prospects for Peace in Chad" (Jan. 22): Jonathan C. Randal recalls the days when the maps of Africa were mostly blue for British and pink for French." As I recall, the British Empire has al-ways been pink. (Cecil Rhodes dreamed of "a red road from the Cape to Cairo.") The French Empire has always been green. On most maps, those remnants which remain retain their historic hues.

When I was a boy growing up in Britain, our maps were colored pink for British and green for French. Whose maps has Mr. Randal been looking at? JOHN PARRY.

Who are these people? How did they appear in staid and frugal Japan? Why are their older co-workers and their parents calling them uchu-jin, or aliens? What have they done to deserve so much

opprobrium and so few kudos? The visible shin jinrui, those in their 20s, articulate and affluent enough to make themselves heard, are the children of those who endured the suffering of World War II and the years of bunger following it. A mother of one of them, Kazumi Noda, 52, said to me: "They had oo experience of the war, they don't know what it means to struggle, just

young people did not even hold hands in

public and "now they snuggle like Pari-

sians." It pointed to "the trend toward establishing sex, together with consum-

erism, as perhaps the paramount value

Furthermore, middle-aged Japanese

are complaining that "the younger gen-

recent article in Japan Quarterly magn-

zine. They criticize the new breed, the

MEANWHILE

article said. "for valuing the way they

live above everything else, something their elders never thought much about."

But, commented an editorial writer in

the Asahi Shimbun, "adults should accept the oew values" and "recognize that

there can be diversity in life."

of the emerging generation."

trying to get enough to eat." A woman who as a child plowed the fields of the family farm during the war told her daughter: "What I wanted first was to give my children much freedom. decided that I would restrict you as little as possible, and let you live as you wished. My life had always been decided by something outside."

Besides the public dismay over the

shin jinrui, there is the pride of parents who were able to indulge their children. Such a practice is known here as the "hothouse syndrome" of child-rearing. During the past 20 years, Japan's ever-growing wealth has helped to shape the oddest generation gap in history. Parents admit that they don't understand the children whom they agree they have spoiled. And the oew breed criticizes the old for working so hard, enjoying so

little, being so conservative,
A Tsuda College freshman, Mayuko
Ishihara, 19, explained to me, "Shin jinrui is a young person who has a oew thought that an older person doesn't have." A classmate, Midori Ito, said: "The new breed are light people who have modern ideas. I don't think deeply. but we do think highly of women independence. So I am not asharned of being called shin jinrui."

Even their thinking process comes un-der attack. The word yearbook calls it

facts come quickly and disappear just as

quickly. Trained to collect a catalogue of knowledge for multiple-choice questions on entrance examinations, students be-come clever of picking up information and knowing a little about everything. For keen mental againty they are rewarded with admission to university.

Said one student, semi-apologetic about her privileged status: "I've oever eration is usurping their prerogative to been without food, water and television. dictate social mores," wrote an editor The media have been friends since birth and social critic, Tetsuya Chikushi, in a and I breathe with them."

Given status, then exploited by television as it glorifies the young — sumo wrestlers, baseball players, girl and boy "idol" singers — the new breed is adept "at swimming in the world of media," as the word yearbook describes it. Outspoken, they express themselves frankly, without mock embarrassment, and with

winning self-deprecation. A university studeot in Tokyo told me: "We don't have a passion for political and social reformation like students of former generations.

"We spend our time and money for playing, oot for studying. We don't know the name of the foreign minister. only the name of tonight's drinking pur ty manager. We live in the world of individualism, but it's not very strong. We prefer to do the same things."

The government's annual white pa-per lamented that "the grand dreams and noble spirit so typical of young people have disappeared."

Indeed, they seem absorbed in their private worlds, Disneylands of endless pleasure. They appear to have the best of everything: freedom, money, brandname ski jackets, trips to exoue beaches, and appetite for spicy foods, ethnic restaurants and ballroom dancing.

Of course, they want to prolong youth. Even the children in primary school, 70 percent of them along with 60 percent of high school students, according to the government report, said: "I do oot want to become an adult too soon."

The old breed fears that the homily, "When you become old, yield to your children," is oo longer sensible. Today they think, "Never trust anyone under 30." Their children may always be children. Peter Pans and Cinderellas, who, with their pretty Western ways, have outdistanced the old folks.

It is their most grievous fault: adapting Western attitudes and discarding wa, or harmony, for international brio. They are ecler - another new term - or eclectic; they are "naturalized citizens of our global village," says The Japan Times. There is even a new new breed, shin shin jinrui, grade-school kids who were born with a computer in the nursery and a microwave in the kitchen.

As Shakespeare might have put it, O brave new world! O bright new breed!

While traveling in Asia, I read the

editorial "Ideas for a Latin Opening" (Jan. 10). It is urgent for Washington to reorient its thinking. Too often the issue is whether to support the contras. The real issue is whether the conflicts in Central America will be resolved by military or by conmilitary means. The Contadora process remains the one viable There is no change because there is no and dynamic alternative to violence.

the Kennedy era fades into the past. But

perhaps this time, at the 11th bour there

Let Latin Americans Do It

· A.D. HERAKLIDES.

will be far-reaching change.

On Dec. 14, I participated in a satellite telecast linking the Contadora presidents with more than 15 countries in North, South and Central America. To revert to the revelations of Iran- Each leader spoke of the need for a

JOHN V. WHITBECK.

The writer is a Tokyo-based journalist specializing in the arts. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

# 1987good reasons to see Thailand this year.

Majestic temples and magnificent elephants, glittering roofs and garlands of orchids, shining seas and shimmering silks, fascinating markets and fabulous silver enchanting people and exoric cuisine...one could write a long book about the land they call Thailand (and many seasoned travellers have).

And never has there been a better year to see Thailand than 1987. For this is "Visit Thailand Year" in the Land of Smiles.

Among the kaleidoscope of festivities planned for 1987 you should try to catch some of these:

Jan. 24-30. Doo Chedi Memorial Fair featuring historic and folk art exhibitions as well as traditional entertainment in Central Thailand.

Feb. 13-15. Chiang Mai Flower Festival. A million blooms, a thousand smiles. One of the unforgettable moments of your life.

April 3-13. The Glory of Ayutthaya. A spectacular son et lumière, set in Ayutthaya,

once the capital of Siam.

April 13. Songkran Festival - The Thai Lunar New Year. A nationwide water festival where you'll see the most extraordinary rituals. Everything from "water-throwing" to the freeing of caged birds, from folk dancing to beauty parades.

May 9-10. Bun Bang Fai Festival. "Bang!" indeed. Each May, in the northeast of Thailand, villagers fire giant 20-metre rockets into the sky to ensure the monsoons come (and they always do!). A fireworks show like no other you've ever

July 10-11. Candle Festival. In the northeast town of Ubon Ratchathani, beautifully embellished beeswax candles, some 25cm in diameter and 2 metres high, are ceremoniously paraded through the streets before being presented to temples.

Sept. 23-Oct. 1. Vegetarian Festival. Firewalking and vividly colourful parades in Phuket

celebrate the Vegetarian Festival of Thailand's Chinese descendants.

Oct. 16. Royal Barge Procession. An armada of brilliant colours, pageantry and rare splendour not to be missed.

Nov. 5. Loy Krathong. Celebrated nation-wide, this is Thailand's loveliest festival when, under the full moon, Thais from all walks of life honour water spirits and wash away the previous year's sins by floating away onto rivers and waterways small banana-leaf boats bearing a lighted candle, incense, a flower and a small coin.

The former capital of Sukhothai provides a particularly picturesque setting for

Nov. 14-15. The Elephant Round-Up. Ever seen 100 elephants enact a mediaeval War Parade? You will if you come to Surin in northeast Thailand for this extraordinary display of intelligence, strength and gentleness.

Nov. 26-Dec. 4. River Kwai. Come to a

thrilling son et lumiere spectacle set around the world-famous bridge.

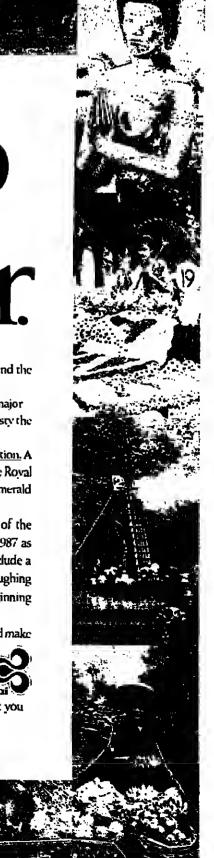
Nov. 22. Bangkok Marathon. A major sporting event commemorating His Majesty the King's 60th Birthday Anniversary.

Dec. t5. Light and Sound Presentation. A glittering occasion not to be missed at the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

These are only a small selection of the truly stunning special events that mark 1987 as Visit Thailand Year - events that also include a Floral Float Contest in March and the Ploughing Ceremony on May 8 which marks the beginning of the official rice-planting season.

Make your holiday plans now. And make sure you fly on Thailand's own airline, Thai International.

Where the exotic sensations Their that are Thailand start from the moment you step on board.



# **Bokassa Trial: Reliving Memories of Tyranny** Central Africans Tune In Radios To Hear Recital of Grisly Murders

By Jonathan C. Randal

ington Post Service BANGUL Central African Republic - Charged with cannibalism, mutilation, sadism, massive embezzlement and 38 murders, the former self-proclaimed emperor of this impoverished nation has become one of the first African tyrants to be put on trial in a continent infamous for human rights

The proceedings are rife with technical irregularities, the testimony often confused and contradic-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

tory, the pace slow and the politi-cally sensitive verdict still months

But Jean-Bedel Bokassa, 65, a former French colonial army soldier, is getting the trial he thought be wanted when he inexplicably left his exile in France and flew back home on Oct. 23, 1986.

Inside the high-ceilinged cement courtroom, many yellow plastic chairs in the public gallery are empty, in part because the only two electric fans are reserved for the judges, jury and state prosecutor. Sweat soaks the elegant hlazers and dresses of those determined to see Mr. Bokassa in a courtroom as

airless as the prison cells to which he once consigned his enemies. But radio and television broadcast every word of the trial for a public so riveted that government officials fret that the production of civil servants and other workers has

all but ground to a halt. Mr. Bokassa's French lawyers say that he had thought naively Mokoa, prisooers were either 1,200-man garrison, also remains that the most he risked by returning starved to death, dispatched by unclear. President André Kolthat the most he risked by returning was banishment to his native village, although he had been condemned in death in his absence in a

The witnesses' testimony covering Mr. Bokassa's 14-year reign constitutes a rare time in independent Africa that such abuse of limitless power has been recorded.

Io 1979, Francisco Macias Nguema, the former president who had ruled Equatorial Guinea since independence from Spain in 1968, was executed after being convicted of genocide, treason and embezzlement of public funds.

A witness charged that Mr. Bokassa had her aged mother arrested and shot because she was a "monkey woman" horn with four breasts, a physical anomaly said to endow her with supernatural pow-ers to free her son from the infamous Ngaragha prison in Bangui. In any event, the son, General Martin Lingoupou, died there, deprived of food and water.

According to another witness the penis of a second general, Jean-Claude Mandaba, was severed and dispatched to Mr. Bokassa as proof of Mr. Mandaba's execution in the

Once, a former Bokassa security officer said, Mr. Bokassa was confrooted with "obscene photographs" showing his wife Ga-briella, a Romanian ballet dancer, cavorting with a maid and with a security staff member. Mr. Bokassa had the maid and four security men arrested, tortured and killed, according to the surviving officer.

"The Romanian woman," as she is known, was luckier; she was sent packing back to Bucharest. Ngaragba inmates routinely had

hands and feet chained to the floor. Those singled out for death were assigned to the so-called isolation cells from which, survivors recounted, oo one expected to leave Uoder prison director Joseph

strangulation with chains, or finished off with hammer blows. His confessions about prison conditions — underlining Mr. Bokassa's alleged personal responsi-

bility for ordering most of these acts — have been entered as evidence in the Bokassa trial, Mokoa was executed for his crimes in 1980.



Jean-Bédel Bokassa is escorted to court in Bangui.

ity" in ordering some arrests and

often - in the name of "national

security" - not bothering to hring

formal charges, much less conduct trials. But Mr. Bokassa has dis-

claimed ever ordering a single

Mr. Bokassa repeatedly has ex-

court, "Thank God the regime has

changed, for I could have suffered

the same fate if I had been jailed."

communications minister, cast

doubt on Mr. Bokassa's claims of

kassa and his ministers had visited

Vgaragba at one point, seen Gener-

al Lingoupou there and remarked,

"If he ever gets free, he would con-

stitute a danger for us all." That,

said Mr. Goualo, was tantamount

trial. Since he seized power in 1981,

Mr. Kolingba has carried out oo

initial optimism when he said, "Bo-

kassa will have the right to a public

trial, the problem will be settled

is talk of a Moroccan exile.

and we can bury the past."

to a "death sentence."

executions.

That was one year after France's president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, under pressure from public opinion following the murder of 17 Bangui school children, sent troops to depose Mr. Bokassa, whom he had once called "France's best friend in Africa."

Except for a tirade against Mr. Giscard on the trial's first day in November, charging his erstwhile "dear cousin" with betrayal and "organizing a formidable campaign of calumny," Mr. Bokassa has refrained from mentioning details of their once close relationship.

But the trial, expected to last into

March, may yet touch on the very secrets the French sought to bury when they rifled Mr. Bokussa's records, carting off tons of docu-ments, during Operation Barracuda, as the coup d'etat was code-

How far Mr. Bokassa's successors may want to go in embarrassing France, which supplies twothirds of the government budget in return for the right to maintain a ingba, Judge André Frank and many of the witnesses and victims once served Mr. Bokassa.

Occasionally, Mr. Bokassa has insinuated that others still in high office are responsible for the "excess of zeal" he acknowledges his underlings wrought. He concedes "moral responsibil-

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rive bank in Switzerland is Credit Suisse

#### By Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service TEHRAN - Military analysts here, noting signs that Iran's thrust toward Basra has stalled, said they consider the Iranian showing a sucthe Iraqis to use its port for arms cess even though it has fallen short

of the strategic Iraqi port so far.
The offensive will hinge oo whether the Iranian forces can consolidate their three- to six-mile (five- to 10-kilometer) push through Iraq's outer defenses of Basra, an analyst said.

According to reports from the froot, the Iranian forces, spearheaded by an estimated five divisions of Revolutionary Guards, have overrun at least two and possibly four of the defense lines before Basra's main defense barrier. The barrier is about nine miles east of the port.

Iraqi forces by surprise on Jan. 9, flanking them by crossing a lake that the Iraqis believed impregna-ble, then pushed Iraqi defenders back, according to these observers. They cited this as evidence of Iran's superior tactical creativity.

If, as it seems, the Iranians have

pressed ignorance, shock and dis-may at the revelations, and mld the got up to Basra's main defenses, that is very significant," a foreign military analyst said. "If they can hold onto the ground they have gained — and past history suggests they can — then they have achieved an unquestioned success even with-But Antoine Goualo, a former out breaking through to Basra." He told the court that Mr. Bo-

In addition, the offensive put Iran's artillery and rocket launchers closer to Basra, Iraq's second

The advance also is seen as an important morale boost for Iran's one millioo troops because it indicated again that Iraqi superiority in Mr. Bokassa's return confrooted artillery, tanks and aircraft is still President Kolingba with a dilemnot sufficient to deter the determate to execute him or to put him on mined — often suicidal — infantry attacks of the oumerically superior Iranian forces.

"I think this offensive has rein-The easiest solution apparently would be to convict Mr. Bokassa forced the view among Iranians that they finally have the Iraqis on and then deport him. Already there the run," said a foreign diplomat.
They are now convinced that with But few shared Mr. Kolingba's maybe one more push, or two pushes perhaps, they will take Bas-ra, or surround it and deliver a death blow to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Basra is one of Iraq's main chemical and petrochemical industrial areas. Its outskirts straddle the strategic highway link to Kuwait, in World War I," said a foreign which has supported Iraq finan-military expert. "This Iraq has nevcially in the war and has allowed er done."

Iran Scored Heavily at Basra, Experts Say

Since the latest offensive began, Iran's leaders have insisted that the capture of Basra was not their obective. Such statements do not appear to convince foreign analysts, who say that Iran's military strategy in the last three or four years has pointed to a drive on Basra.

Because Iraq's population of 15 million is only a third of Iran's, Iraq's military has stressed firepolitical sense in Iraq, it has proven astrous militarily, according to military experts. The recapture of land from an entrenched enemy, the experts note, is considered impossible without committing infan-

attacking on the ground, going over the top with cold steel, as was done

If Iraq continues to hold back its ground forces, the military analysts expect Iran to keep advancing toward Basra, using the tactics of attack and entrenchment that have brought it near to the city.

#### **2300-Billion Demand**

In Ankara, Turkey, an Iranian official was quoted Monday by United Press international as saying that Iran will end the war if Iraq pays Tehran \$300 billion in reparapower rather than manpower. tions and the worst consensus...
While that has been effective in a as the appressor in the conflict. tions and the world condemns Iraq Deputy Prime Minister Ali Reza Moayeri also said the new Iranian drive was a "final phase of the

> Mr. Moayeri, who arrived in An-Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey for more than a week.

Iranian prime minister, Mir Hussein Moussavi. Turkey has resumed mediation efforts to end the con- f

Iraq has called frequently for a negotiated peace, but Iran has demanded the ouster of Mr. Hussein before is stops fighting.

#### ■ Both Sides Claim Gains

Iran said Monday it gained ground in its southern offensive while Iraq reported that the attackers were taking huge casualties, Renters reported from Manama,

Tehran radio said the Iranians routed three Iraqi brigades and a commando battahon Sunday night in taking new positions along a canal about six miles east of Basra.

However, the commander of Iraq's 3d Army Corps, which is defending Basra, said that Tehran's forces had failed to penetrate the kara late Sunday, met with Prime Iraqi defenses despite daily attacks

#### Islamic States Raid in Angola Leaves Meet, With 61 SWAPO Rebels Dead Iran Absent

KUWAIT - Islamic leaders assembled Monday for a triennial meeting, with the Iran-Iraq war, the most contentious issue on their

agenda, raging nearby. But delegates said that, in the absence of Iran, the meeting of the 46-member Islamic Conference Or-ganization was unlikely to produce any breakthrough for an end to the

Tehran, which has accused Kuwait of backing lraq in the six-year conflict, is boycotting the gathering and has said it would reject any resolutions passed here.

Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, said before the meeting was to open that he was saddened that the Iranians had refused to participate.

"We tried hard to get them to come," he said. "We would have wished for the two parties to be Angolan forces near Mongua here so we could reach a solution to

Foreign ministers of the attending countries have drafted a resolution calling on Baghdad and Teh-ran to resolve their dispute through peaceful means and urging Iran to respond to peace efforts. The wording was similar to previous calls by the organization that Iran has re-

clude the conflict between Libya and Chad, both members of the organization, as well as terrorism, the Palestinian problem and Af-

Security is tight at the \$400 milion conference center, which is 50 ness Day. miles (80 kilometers) from the war

eral Angolan government troops Sunday in a raid deep inside southern Angola, an official statement

The military headquarters in Windhoek said two of its men were killed during the battle oear Mon-gua, 45 miles (75 kilometers) from Angola's border with South-West

Africa, or Namibia. The statement did not say how many Angolans died in the fight-ing, which appeared to be one of the biggest recent clashes between

South Africans and Angolans. The 61 dead were reported to be members of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which has been fighting for Namibian independence for 20 years.

The statement said security forces following SWAPO guerrillas across the border were fired on by According to South African

counts, the fighting brought to 161 the number of guerrillas killed this Operations by the Namibian

military, which is headed by South African officers, tend to increase in number at this time of year because of efforts to thwart rainy-season offensives by the guerrillas.

■ Black Journalist Freed

A South African journalist, Sipho Ngcobo, has been released af-Internal Security Act, Reuters re-ported Monday from Johannes- Witnesses told the board last burg, quoting the ocwspaper Busi- week that the plane apparently was

Mr. Ngoobo, who reports on that the instrument landing system black townships for Business Day, was out of order.

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — South African-led security forces killed 61 guerrillas and sevuras arrested Dec. 29.

He said that while in detention he was onestioned about articles be

had written for Business Day, par-ticularly one on the young black anti-apartheid militants known as the "comrades."

R.F. Botha Testifies South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, defended on Monday

his release of information that later proved to be wrong about the crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique, United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

Breaking with a tradition that cabinet ministers do not testify in

person, Mr. Botha told a six-mem-ber international inquiry board that it was not his fault that information given him by technicians from the scene of the crash in October proved to be false.

Last week witnesses refuted Mr. Botha's initial statements that crew members had alcohol in their blood and that the Soviet-built airplane's ground-proximity warning device failed to operate.

"I am not a technician," Mr. Botha told the inquiry board at the Johannesburg Supreme Court. "These were the facts given to me."

He said that in making the statements he had been trying to stem criticism of his government. "I knew that any delay in making ter 26 days in detention without known what we knew," he told the trial or access to a lawyer under the board, would "immediately cause

lost shortly before the crash and

# New Nightmare for Chinese in U.S. Despite Their Fears, Students Protest Beijing Crackdown

By Nick Ravo New York Times Service

PRINCETON, New Jersey Yang Xiaokai's nightmares have returned. When the Chinese national awakens each morning, he imprisonment.

"Fortunately, I'm not in a jail." he says. "I'm in the U.S. in an apartment. I feel lucky." apartment. I feet lucky.

Similar nightmares plagued Mr.

Yang, who is 36, 10 years ago after
his persecution during the Cultural
Revolution. Now the fears behind those dreams have been rekindled

by his government's recent stifling

of dissent and the dismissal of Ho Yaobang as secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party. Mr. Yang, a graduate student in economics at Princeton University and a former lecturer at Wuhan University, is one of 480 Chinese nationals studying in the United States who signed an open letter last week voicing concern over the Chinese government's actions.

It is believed to be the first time

in the United States have used their names in such a letter. Copies of the letter were delivered to Chinese officials and to two Chinese newspapers in New York. Mr. Yang is one of several stu-

### French Workers Held in Ethiopia, Mogadishu Says

MOGADISHU, Somalia - Ten

said a Somali translator was kidnapped from the Tug Wajale refugee camp near the Ethiopian border, along with the two doctors,
two technicians and six ourses

When I reason why I should worry,

When I reason why I should worry,

The said th from the French voluntary organization Doctors Without Borders.

The ministry said a "terrorist group" had taken the hostages into last week his wife, a student at the Ethiopia. It did not identify the State University of New York at abductors. The statement appealed Albany, called him every day to be to the authorities in Ethiopia to sure that be was still at Princeton.

ern Somalia, fighting President said they planned to return home Mohammed Siad Barre's forces. for their summer vacations. They

nese students have allowed themselves to be quoted by name in the western press on the government's He added, however, that staying actions. It is an act that some stu- in the United States "is certainly an dents say is dangerous for them alternative" if the political situaand their families in China.

capture an opportunity to find a Daily, the official newspaper of the constructive and independent relationship between the government and the intellectuals."

"Usually, the Chinese students in the U.S. must obey all orders from the government," be added.
"That is the only alternative, or you seemed become an enemy. But I want to na's future. They said that eventu-find a third way, another relationally their attitudes would be acship between intellectuals and the government.

Li Sanynan, 29, a graduate stu-dent in political science at the University of Chicago, also signed the letter. "I don't think there is danger now," he said, adding, "Later, I don't know."

He recently wrote an article for that a substantial number of the In These Times, a socialist weekly estimated 10,000 Chinese students newspaper in the United States, voicing concern about the government's actions.

"I am very much worried about what the government is doing." Mr. Li said. The future of China, the socialist democracy, the modernization, all the hopes of the people from the people."

"I think it is very bad, the events that have been going on after the reform that had been going on. But we are being critical of our government in a constructive way. What the government is doing now isn't

Li Shaomin, 30, a graduate student in demography at Princeton, French aid workers kidnapped Sat. said the recent events were "remiurday in Somalia are being held in niscent of the Cultural Revolution, Ethiopia, the Somali authorities the beginning of the Cultural Revolution," when the government be-Said Monday. lution," when the government be-An Interior Ministry statement 22n "criticizing a few intellectuals."

I realize I have done nothing

Even so, Li Shaomin said that "safeguard" the lives of the hos- "She thought that I might be ordered back to China," he said.

A number of Ethiopian-backed Despite their concerns, students rebel movements operate in north-interviewed Saturday and Sunday

dents who have granted interviews, said many of their colleagues who marking one of the few times Chi-\*Certainly, it is our hope to go

tion in China worse "I put my name on the letter." Li Shaomin also criticized the Mr. Yang said, "because I want to overseas edition of the People's

Chinese government, saying it was his only source of news about China, "and that source is biased." "That's why we are so angry," he

Despite their fears, the students seemed to be optimistic about Chicepted by government officials. They also dismissed the government crackdown on dissent as tem-

porary, part of a political cycle.
The Princeton students said they did not fear losing financial aid because of the open letter or their statements. Like many Chinese nationals studying in the United States, they won fellowships; their tuition and expenses are not paid by the Chinese government.

"I think we regard this effort as a great success," Mr. Yang said of the open letter, adding: "We believe we are right and, eventually, if we are right we will get support

### Chadian Forces Report a Clash With Libya Troops

NDJAMENA, Chad - Chadian government forces have clashed with Libyan troops around Zonar, a former Libyan outpost in oorthwestern Chad, according to Chad's state radio.

The radio quoted a statement from the military high command saying that an unspecified number of Libyans had been killed in skirmishes Saturday. The military said carlier that the fighting at Zouar began Thursday, when Chadian troops were reported to have killed 193 Libyans.

It said Friday that Libyan reinforcements sent to the area from the Libyan town of Sebha had been wiped out. Chad said its forces suffered no casualties in the fighting The government of President Hisscrie Habré said last week that its forces had retaken full control of

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### ARTS/LEISURE

# Lacroix Paces Paris Couture

He has the inventiveness, the impertinence, and the talent for pulling a rabbit out of a hat.

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

O ARIS — Christian Lacroix, of Patou, was the hero of the day at the A start of the Paris spring-summer conture collections. There was an electricity, a suspense, and constant applause at his show yesterday, the like of which has not been seen since the heyday of Yves Saint Laurent. In many ways, Lacroix resembles Saint Laurent — in the days when Saint Laurent cared. He has the same inventiveness, the same impertinence, and the same talent for pulling a rabbit out of a hat — meaning that he can be wonderfully surprising. For instance, a dress that looked flat and perfectly normal from the front became wildly bustled and beribboned at the back. Lacroix also has a near-perfect Parisian sense of proportion and a delicious realists.

proportion at the back. Lacroix also has a near-periect Parisian scale of proportion and a delicious palette.

Although many of his designs looked extreme, they were the kind that move fashion ahead; since last season, when he took Paris by storm, Lacroix has become the most influential designer in the world.

The inspiration this time came from the Caribbean and the message

#### PARIS FASHION

was Creole, with striped turbans and dresses, draped gowns pushed up in a back bustle, and a tropical freshness springing from unimportant, summery fabrics such as piques, cottons and organdies.

The opening featured white cotton dresses, flat in front and raised in back over several stiff petticoats. The movement in this collection was wonderfully amusing, with all skirts swinging and swaying over petticoats.

The early part of the show included suits with tiny, double-breasted jackets over petticoated skirts and trapeze-shaped, scooped-neck dresses. Lacroix continued his poufs and powder puffs, as well as his Empire silhouette, which looked best when it was defuly draped around the shoulders. This made for a soft feminine look that totally eliminated

tough shoulder pads. Saying that he wanted to convey a "romantic exoticism." Lacroix played up naive fabrics and fresh colors. The long evening gowns were totally summery and the mixture of embroidered boleros with white cotton skirts unexpected and unpretentious. Besides a lot of white, polks dots and candy stripes, Lacroix used black and white prints, of which the

most interesting were those designed by Dufy in the '20s.

Accessories at Lacroix were, as usual, worth noting. Hats ranged from tiny gold clown's hats to huge black straw platters edged with lace. Shoes were either made of bonbon-colored lace or bright satin with ribbons crossed up over the leg. Jewelry included fake diamond gypsy earnings, lace and braid bracelets and huge clay bangles. Colors were on the soft side with pastels broken up by a clear-cut red. Brown and pink and khaki and pink looked new and different.

The rest of Paris couture is deep into ruffles and crinolines. Even the sober Pierre Cardin had skirts with wired hems that swirled like hula-

hoops, Sometimes, the silhouette came in several layers, with each layer

stiffly wired at the hem.

Otherwise, Cardin's collection was full of his old, familiar and graceful classics, with the emphasis on precise, sharply tailored suits worn with flying saucer hats. Skirts were short and well above the knee. Cardin paid a lot of attention to sleeves, which were finely pleated or heavily ruffled.

Pleats, including asymetrical ones, were a favorite theme. So were

polka dots and, at the end, ruffles upon ruffles. The most interesting dress was a simple black column, edged with strong ruffles at the hem. Colors included bright blues, reds, greens and yellows as well as black and white.

Jean-Louis Scherrer opened with two white satin garments, the second being a long jacket over beamuda shorts. But from then on, he turned wildly romantic, with a combination of finely draped dresses and big ruffles.

the second contract to the second



The beginning was neat, with polka-dotted Deauville pajamas and short jackets and peplum suits in predictable Prince of Wales checks. Playing up the seduction act. Scherrer produced tried-and-true navy-and-

white combinations, scoring with a navy and white suit whose striped

This is a good season for lace: there is a lot of it in the Paris collections, but Scherrer went overboard. Besides lace collar and cuffs on tailored suits, he had lace gloves, lace flowers encrusted on a spencer, a lace-bordered gray whipcord suit and layered lace skirts. The Spanish ruffles at the end came complete with mantilla over a tail comb.

Hanse Mori, who opened on Sunday, was, as usual, even and ladylike. The butterfly motif — her symbol — was once more everywhere, including on an impressive array of brilliantly colored, all-over embroi-

The other news in Paris over the weekend was the opening of a stumning Armani boutique on Place Vendôme. The discreet designer said in Rome last week that he would not come to town yet in order not

interfere with the couture season. Laid on two levels, the modern, sober

store includes the collections of Armani for men and women plus Mani a cheaper version of Armani for women. Armani also hired Dreda Mele

The most fascinating rumor about town comes from the house of Saint Laurent, where the conture collection has reportedly been made considerably smaller. It seems that Saint Laurent and his partner, Pierre Berge, would like to eliminate couture shogether and upgrade the Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche ready-to-wear until it becomes almost conture. The lower-priced Variations line, which has been turned over to the designer Dick

Brandsma, would then take the place of Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche.

from Guy Laroche to head his Paris operation.

lapels matched the skirt.

dered sequin dresses.



ruffles; above, Scherrer's



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To inaugurate its centennial year, The International Herald Tribune is proud to announce

The July rededication of the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor has focused new attention on the fact that the Statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France and that a broad cross section of the French public participated to the giving. A purely private organization, the Union Franco-Américaine was organized to raise the necessary funds and over 100,000 individual subscriptions were recorded from 181 towns throughout France. This collec-tive outpouring of affection and goodwill from one people to another was truly unprecedented.

It therefore seemed natural to Americans then living in Europe to express their gratitude, and, in 1885, a group of them gave as a gift to the French people the reduced size replica of the Statue of Liberty which today stands in Paris on the Ile des

In this, the Statue of Liberty's centennial year, it seems appropriate that members and friends of the Franco-American community should make a similar gesture of gratifude and goodwill through an exciting project which has a similar symbolic importance: the creation of a new Paris Flame of Liberty, a striking public monument to be erected on a prominent site in Paris and consisting of a full-sized duplicate of the flame which now glistens atop the upraised arm of the New York Statue.
The International Herald Tribune.

which entered its own one hundredth year in October of 1986, has decided to mark the conjunction of its centennial with that of the Statue of Liberty by sponsoring an international fundraising appeal to make this project possible.

In 1985, when restoration of the Statue of Liberty was started in New York, Les Métalliers Champenois, a group of the oldest American newspaper published outstanding French artisans, was asked

27-1-87

building a new flame for the Statue, using a technique called "repoussé," identical to Bartholdi's original method. Today, Les Métalliers Champenois

are ready to begin work on a second such flame, a full-sized replica of the first with the approval of the United States government and using the same molds that were created for the New York project. The duplicate flame will then be transported to France, where French officials have assured it a warm welcome at a prominent permanent site in Paris. There it will stand as a beautiful and highly visible monu-

ment, celebrating the spirit of Liberty and the spirit of international cooperation.

It is estimated that this project (including construction of the duplicate flame, transport and erection in Paris) will cost about U.S. \$400,000 - and this is the amount we are undertaking to raise. Working together with our co-sponsors, Kevin MacCarthy Associates, an international law firm located in New York City, the IHT has established a non-profit corporation, France-America Liberty Fund, Inc., as well as a French "association", France-America Liberty Fund, to which tax deductible contributions can be made in both countries. We are pleased that the American Club of Paris has announced their full support and participation in this project.

Founded in Paris on October 4, abroad. Ever mindful of our own deep to undertake the highly specialized work of Paris roots and of the warm relations we

have enjoyed throughout the century with the people of France, we are proud to take the lead in this undertaking.

The France-America Liberty Fund welcomes contributions of any size and will acknowledge all gifts (unless otherwise in-structed by the donors) by publishing periodic announcements listing the names of the contributors in the International Her-ald Tribune. If you contribute \$150 (1,000 FF), we will not only list your name as a Donor in the IHT (unless you prefer to remain anonymous) but you will also receive a desk-top replica of the Liberty

Contributions of \$1,500 (10,000 FF) from individuals and non-profit organizations will entitle you to have your name engraved on the permanent plaque which will be affixed to the Liberty Flame Monument. Corporate contributions of \$5,000 (33,000 FF) and more will also qualify for

such listing. But whatever the size of your contribution, the importance of this symbol will be enhanced by the broadest possible participation. We hope you will become a part of this important project by forwarding the form below.

To: Assn. France-America Liberty Fund, c/o International Herald Tribune 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nevilly Cedex.

Or: France-America Liberty Fund, Inc. c/o International Herald Tribune 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

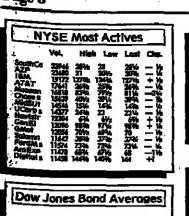
I enclose my check to the order of France-America Liberty Fund, Inc.

I have no objection to my name being published by the IHT in acknowledgement.

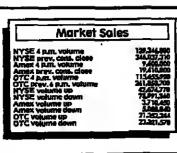
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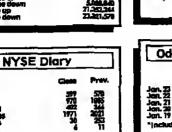
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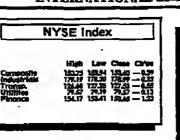
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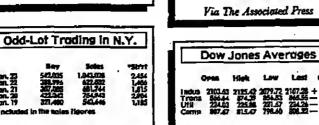
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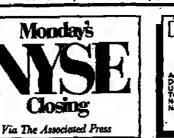


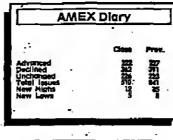


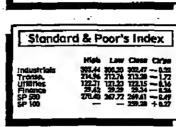


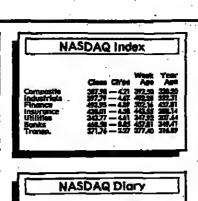
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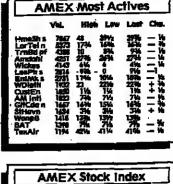
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# YSE Mixed in Active Trading

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exregaining its balance after last week's close, ended mixed Monday in active

violent close, ended in the broad market rading as profit-taking in the broad market countered a slight gain in the Dow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 24.89 points last week, rose 5.76 points Monday to 2, 107.28. Deckining issues outpaced advancing cross by a 5.3 section.

advancing ones by a 5-3 ratio.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.39 to 153.63, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.49 to 269.61. The price of an average share fell 10 cents. Volume amounted to about 138.8 million

shares, down from a record 302.39 million Fri-

day.

"We had a very bad opening with declines leading advances 2 to 1," said Trude Latimer of Josephthal & Co. "We had some significant. profit-taking in the chemicals, most of the drugs, paper and humber products and really any stocks that have run up sharply in the past two months."

Ms. Latimer said that market is due for a

period when lower prices "are not an automatic call for buyers to rush back in."

"The only hesitation I have is that program activity frequently muddles the water," she add-Wayne Nordberg, an analyst with Presco Ball & Turben, commented: "It was only logical for people to sit back a day or so and assess whether Friday's market was telling them some-

thing fundamental or if it was just an emotional aberration. "Today, whether you are an optimist or

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essimist depends on what index you are looking at," he added. The Dow is up, but that is giving a some-what erroneous picture because it is filled with

what erroueds pached by international liquidity flows," Mr. Nordberg said. "The broader market is down, implying that the pullback that we saw on Friday is continuing."

Other analysts noted that some investors, feeling that they could not un come become in

feeling that they could pick up some bargains in blue chips, buoyed the Dow on Monday. "The vast number of market participants came in today looking for a mini-version of the musulmous day we had on Friday," said Alfred

Goldman, an analyst with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis But with the bond market soft, stocks in an extremely overbought condition and the market

having every opportunity to fall, we did amaz-ingly well," he said. "The market has yet to recover from Friday's torment," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "You are going to have a much more gradual return to the market rather than the stampedes."

Mr. Metz said the market may be in for a

"recuperative phase" with serious investors stepping to the sidelines.

The Dow had an unprecedented swing Friday from a gain of 60 points to a loss of 50 in just more than an hour as futures-related buying and selling drove the market.

On Monday, Southern Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/2 to 2814.

AZP Group followed, unchanged at 31. IBM was third, up 1 to 1274. AT&T was off % to 26%.

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(UPI, Reuters)

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# INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

# Hong Kong Still Sensitive To Shifts on the Mainland

By PATRICK L. SMITH

International Herald Tribune

ONG KONG - New York was not the only market ONG KONG — New York was not the only market where investors heard the wind whistle past their ears last week. For entirely different reasons, trading in Hong Kong was almost as volatile, although the local five sessions earlier.

Hu Yaobang's forced resignation as head of the Chinese Communist Party sent a major tremor through the Hong Kong market. The Hang Seng index dropped more than 30 points in the first full session that followed the announcement of Mr. Hu's departure, and 80 more before noon the next day. On paper, at least, that is a loss of about

Among Page

Your Assets ? in Solid Gold

first full session that followed the announcement of Mr. Hu's departure, and 80 more before noon the next day. On paper, at least, that is a loss of about \$3.3 billion.

It was not until Hong Kong heard reassuring words from both Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and Xu Jiamm, the senior Chimese emissary in Hong Kong, that trading began to recover.

The local index ended Monday at 2.484.35 points, 15.08 lower than Friday's close. Despite the day's loss, analysts are braced for rises after the hunar new year celebrations, which will end next week. Most predict a Hang Seng of at least 3,000 by midyear.

But perceptions have been subtly altered. The local share market has proven far more vulnerable to political shifts on the Chimese mainland than many participants had thought.

Until last week, most analysts asserted without hesitation that investors had fully digested Hong Kong's return to China in 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire. Now the same analysts anticipate a prolonged period of "unease," as one put it.

"This market has to mature," said a senior fund manager. "It has to decide whether it believes in the agreement between Britain and China and whether the open-door policy is here for keeps, or if it is the work of one man."

Many traders attribute the market's dramatic drop last week in if it is the work of one man."

Many traders attribute the market's dramatic drop last week in part to nervous Japanese institutions, which have been investing heavily in Hong Kong since the Tokyo market dipped late last year. But selling, by all accounts, was across the board.

HAT HAS KEPT both local and overseas invocation from straying too far from Hong Kong's orbit, analysts assert, is a simple "flow-of-funds" phenomenon. With medium-term economic uncertainty surrounding such markets as New York and Tokyo, this market remains among the most attractive relative to the alternatives open to equity investors.

"Interest rates being what they are, what one has to watch is where money is going and the local economy supporting a market," said Casper Li, the research director at Vickers da Costa & Co. "Hong Kong, Singapore and some other Pacific markets are simply going to outperform most others this year."

Like most markets, Hong Kong is currently trading well within

the range of its historic price/earning ratio. But Hong Kong's P/E, 15, is much lower than those of many other exchanges. And economic growth, forecast at 6 percent to 7 percent this year, is likely to be well above that of most other trading centers.

Nonetheless, the renewal of political uncertainty in China is fostering a more defensive strategy among many traders. It also is

reinforcing a tendency among overseas institutions, in particular, to stay close to blue-chip stocks — properties, utilities, the "Hongs" — and solid bargains among second-line shares.

Of the Hongs, or old-line British trading houses, analysis favor

Hutchison because of its property assets and its diversified mix of business, as well as Hong Kong Electric, a Hutchison associate. The imminent de-merger of Jardine Matheson and Hongkong Land is also attracting attention.

# Exxon Net Down in Quarter

But Year's Profit Was 10% Higher

United Press Interna NEW YORK - Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, re-ported Monday that its fourthquarter earnings dropped nearly 18 percent, but profit for the year was

un 10 percent. Analysts said Exxon's performance for the quarter and the year were slightly better than expected.

Amoco Corp., the fifth-largest U.S. oil company, said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 58 percent. It blamed the slump in crude oil

prices last year.
Atlantic Richfield Co., ranked

Attantic Richied Co., ranked sixth, said its fourth-quarter earnings declined 55 percent, and also blamed lower oil prices.

Amerada Hess Corp., the 15th-largest U.S. oil company, recorded a fourth-quarter profit of \$58.34 million in contrast to a loss a year corties.

New York-based Exxon, the world's second-largest industrial concern after General Motors Corp., said that profit in the fourth quarter was \$1.48 billion, or \$2.06 a share, down from \$1.8 billion, or \$2,43 a share, a year earlier.

It said the main reason was that petroleum product prices did not keep pace with the modest rebound

in world oil prices.

Revenues slipped 23 percent to \$18.83 billion from \$24.33 billion. For 1986, Exxon's earnings increased to \$5.36 billion, or \$7.42 a share, from \$4.87 billion, or \$6.46 a share, in 1985. But revenues declined 18 percent to \$76.24 billion

from \$92.86 billion the year before. "World crude prices rose modestly in the fourth quarter, but the improvement did not counter the substantial deterioration in prices since the fourth quarter of last year," Exxon's chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl, said.

"Consequently, earnings from exploration and production opera-tions continued at levels significantly below last year."

Oil prices plunged to a 12-year low of \$8 a burrel last July from \$28 in December 1985 before bouncing back to the \$15 range in September. Oil finished the year around \$17 a barrel after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' accord in December to cut produc-

By Stephen Jukes

MANAMA, Bahrain — Hopes that a price accord by the Organi-

zation of Petroleum Exporting Countries would ease the fiscal

problems of member nations may

be thwarted by the dollar's decline,

Sanford Margoshes, analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said that "caude oil prices tend to recover more rapidly than petro-See OIL, Page 11



Money brokers stay busy in Tokyo as the falling dollar hovers around 150 yen.

# Land of the Rising Yen Is Troubled Japan Feels It Has Done Enough to Help America

The Robust Yen

controlled is dismissed here as

In volume terms, officials here say, Japan's overall trade surplus

began to fall in 1986. They pre-

dict that in 1987, the dollar mea-

sure of the gap, the measure that

Congress cares most about, will

Tokyo is worried now that the

new Democratic-controlled

the painful currency realignment

"I am very much concerned

about the difference between the

supposed to prevent.

linked to the dollar's value.

soared in cost.

to 80 percent.

priced in marks and yen have

Cooperation Council, Kowait, links its dinar to a basket of corren-

cies, although economists estimate that the dollar has a weighting of 75

Mr. Stutely estimated that about 7.5 percent of the council countries'

imports came from West Germany and 18.5 percent from Japan.

With deflationary pressures al-ready at work in most of the Gulf

Cooperation Council states, econo-

mists are skeptical about the ability or will of economic planners to reduce imports further.

Plans to increase revenues center

on services and tourism, but the

impact of such efforts is expected to be small in comparison with the

underlined by steep increases in the

cost of Japanese cars. The prices of

effect of the lower dollar. For private citizens, the signifi-cance of the dollar's slide has been

The sixth member of the Gulf

unfair and uninformed.

start to decline too.

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The yen's surge this month to still more record highs against the dollar has caused a new chill in business confidence in Japan and some

U.S. officials, many Japanese feel, have either been talking the yen up or standing by idly while ulators have pushed it to levels that threaten more damage to the Japanese economy.

The current climb began in

December, just as the Japanese were beginning to think the yen had finally stabilized. At around 160 to the dollar, it seemed to have ended a rapid rise that began in September 1985. People also thought the United States had agreed to help hold it there.

With the dollar heading to-

ward 150, Japan's central bank bought billions of dollars this month in a solitary effort to control the rise. When it touched the high 140s briefly last week, Fi-nance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

flew to Washington to seek help. The Japanese feel they already have made large — and suffi-cient — sacrifices by helping bring the yen up from the 240 zone that prevailed 16 months ago. They now want to draw the

Talk in Washington that it must go even higher if the imbal- chief of the Japanes ance in Japan-U.S. trade is to be committee on external affairs.

Dollar's Fall May Offset Rise in Gulf Oil Income

Earlier this month, the Japanese government made public three paradoxical sets of figures on 1986 foreign trade. Measured in yen, Japan's exports fell 16 percent; in dollars, they rose 19 percent. In volume — oumbers of videocassette recorders, cars and machine tools shipped abroad — they registered a de-cline of slightly more than 1 per-

The Japanese argue that the yen figure is what counts and shows how badly they are hurt-

We live on the basis of yen, said Makoto Kuroda, vice minis-ter of the Ministry of Interna-tional Trade and Industry. "All business activity, all industrial life, turns on the yen."

In 1986, Japanese companies lost close to 7 trillion yen in ex-port sales, or about \$45 billion at current exchange rates. That is twice the size of a special stimulatory budget the government enacted in the fall, Mr. Kuroda pointed out.

Every day, newspapers carry articles about hard times in some corner of industrial Japan.

Congress will prove impatient and pass the very sort of anti-Japanese trade legislation that The big five steel producers have been hit especially hard, reporting losses on steel operations of about \$1.2 billion in the six months that ended Oct. 31. Some political clock and the economic small export companies have clock," said Michibiko Kunibiro, gone into bankruptcy.

See JAPAN, Page 13

# **EC Ministers** Appeal to U.S. to Avert Trade War

BRUSSELS - European Community foreign ministers appealed publicly Monday to the United States to show further flexibility to avert the "grave" consequences of a full-fledged trade war.

The 12 ministers also authorized the European Commission, the community's executive body, to increase by 20 percent its offer of compensation to the United States for the loss of grain markets since Spain joined the trade bloc a year

igo.
The Council of Ministers told commission negotiators that they could guarantee foreign exporters duty-free access to the EC for two million metric tons of corn, the import that was most affected by Spain's entry into the EC.

The community had originally offered to import 1.6 million tons of corn duty-free in a bid to resolve

the dispute.
Washington has officially estimated the lost Spanish market at more than 4 million tons of corn and sorghum a year, of which 2.8 million tons would be of U.S. origin, and demanded \$400 million in

It has said it will impose prohibi-tive import duties of 200 percent on a range of EC imports on Friday if the community does not offer wid-

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign sccretary, said that the EC clearly preferred to "break out of a cycle of retaliation and counterretaliation that can cast a shadow over wider relationships.

The statement appealing to Washington for more flexibility was issued after the ministers heard a report from the chief EC negotia-tor, External Relations Commissioner Willy de Clercq, that differences had narrowed in talks in

Washington over the weekend. But a solution acceptable to both sides has not been found, the EC Council of Ministers said. "The council confirms its hope

that such a solution would be reached," the statement said, "and calls on the United States to contribute in such a way as to avert the grave and prejudicial consequences of a trade war."

The appeal was intended to emphasize the EC's support for Mr. de Clercq in his efforts to obtain further concessions in talks Tuesday and Wednesday with the chief U.S. negotiator, Trade Representative

Mr. de Clercq and Mr. Yeutter

hope of reaching agreement by Friday, the ministers said.

Sir Geoffrey declared that "thanks to the tenacity and skill of community negotiators, there were now hopes of a deal by the end of the month." But commission officials were slightly more cautious.

Although Mr. de Clercq has a clear notion of what EC member states are prepared to accept, they said, only the negotiations will show whether that compensation is acceptable to the United States.

They said that Mr. de Clercq also was authorized to offer Washing-ton compensation in the form of tariff reductions on other U.S. exports, including industrial goods and processed foods.

President Ronald Reagan has already signed an order that will automatically introduce the 200 percent tariffs on several EC products at the end of the month, including French brandy, British gin and some white wines from France

and Italy. The EC is prepared to retaliate with heavy duties on its imports of corn gloten feed.

#### Unemployment In France Hit Record in '86

PARIS — Unemployment hit record levels at the end of 1986, government figures

showed Monday.
The Labor Ministry and the National Statistics lostitute said that 2.57 million people were out of work at the end of December, 5.5 percent more than at the end of 1985, Before allowing for seasonal factors, the oumber was 2.69 million.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 10.7 percent of the work force at the end of December from 10.6 per-cent a month earlier and 10.2 percent at the end of 1985.

Labor Minister Philippe Se-guin said last September that unemployment could be headed for three million. A downward revision of expectations for economic growth and public-sector strikes have tarnished the prospects for an ea government officials said.

# **Currency Rates**

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**Markets Closed** Markets in Australia and India were closed Monday for holidays.

### U.K. Tells Saudi It Won't Help OPEC on Output

economists said Monday.

The economists pointed out that the dollar's latest plunge would fur-LONDON — A British offi-cial told Oil Minister Hisham Nazer of Saudi Arabia on Monther increase the cost of nondollar imports to the region, offsetting cfforts to reduce huge current-account deficits. Saudi Arabia's deficit grew by an estimated 70 percent last year to about \$22 billion, one of the

world's largest. Other Gulf coun-tries saw their surpluses shrink or turn into deficits as oil prices fell sharply and other crucial sources of revenue declined amid a regional Hopes had been running high that OPEC's decision in December to limit output and raise prices would bolster members' economics

and reverse the deficit trend. The accord already has raised oil prices by about \$3 a barrel. But rising oil revenues coincided with the dollar's fall against the West German and Japanese cur-

"Gulf nations will see their cur-rent-account deficits widen this year," warned Richard Stutely, chief economist at Burgan Bank Sak in Kuwait, "unless they cut imports or oil prices rise signifi-cantly further."

Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers. Economists calculate that the

joint current-account deficit of the six members of the Gulf Coopera-tion Council was about \$21.5 billion last year after a shortfall of just \$330 million in 1985. Saudi Arabia's luge current-account deficit was offset by the small combined surplus of the other five countries, although all of the

nations' payments positions deteriorated sharply. Kuwait's surplus slipped to about \$1.25 billion from \$5.6 billion in 1985, while Oman recorded a current-account deficit of about \$1.6 billion after a 1985 surplus of \$223 million, according to Burgan

Luxembours, Ports and London official fin-ings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close, All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce. Bank's projections. Oil revenue in the six countries declined by about 40 percent in 1986 to less than \$40 billion, compared with a 1981 peak of \$156 billion.

Based on current oil prices of

day that Britain would not curb North Sea output to help the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raise oil prices, an Energy Department spokesman said.

The junior energy minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, "re-em-phasized" the British position that production levels are the responsibility of the oil companies and should be left to market forces, the spokesman said.
"It was a perfectly amicable meeting," he added.

Mr. Nazer, who is in Britain on a private visit, has secured assurances from three non-OPEC oil producers — Egypt, the Soviet Union and Norway - that they will restrain production to assist the cartel.

\$24 billion.

huxury West German vehicles have about \$18 per barrel and the dol-lar's exchange rate against the In Saudi Arabia, the declining Deutsche mark and the yen, Mr. value of the dollar will bring a Strately said, the deficit could widen sharp rise in the cost of imported by \$2.25 billion this year to nearly machinery and military hardware. economists say. The kingdom's

The currencies of four of the countries, Sandi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Babfor this year, 35.8 percent of its rain, are officially linked to the budget.

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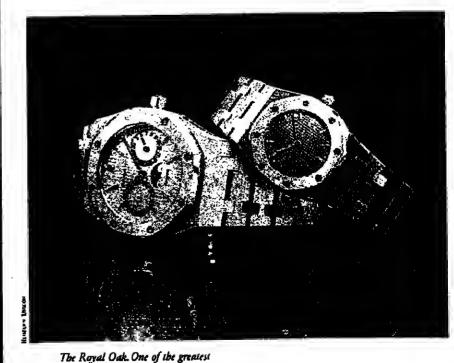
Special Drawing Right but in practice to the dollar. The currency of a sures because depressed economic fifth member, Oman, is formally activity, particularly a slump in rents and property values, had kept For these nations, the prices of prices under control in the region. dollar-denominated imports have

But a sluggish American econobeen imaffected by the plunge of the U.S. currency. But imports my, they said, threatens to drive U.S. interest rates down further and cut into the investment income of Guif states from assets accumu-

lated during the oil boom.



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**Currency Options** 

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DM Futures Options 2.70 2.60 1.41 0.74 8.45 1.14 1.49 Estimated total vol. 3.637 Celts: Fri. vol. 3.951 coon tel. 53,665 Pets: Fri. vol. 3,635 coon tel. 57,004

| CERT. DEPOSIT (MAM)
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**Market Guide** 

Spot

Commodities

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S&P 100 Index Options

SARABARATA

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# IBM Plans a 6-Processor Computer

NEW YORK - International Business Machines Corp. announced on Monday plans for its facts W Both Silvery most powerful computer and revamped the rest of its 3090 series of big mainframe machines.

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Some analysts said the new computers would force price cuts by IBM's competitors, possibly including Digital Equipment Corp., the successful maker of midsize computers that announced last week that it was invading IBM's profitable mainframe field

"IBM effectively neutralized the aggressive moves made by DEC." said Robert Fertig, president of Enterprise Information Systems. "I think DEC must cut prices now on a product they haven't even deliv-

cred." The biggest computer unveiled Monday, the 3090 Model 600E, has six processors - the part that carries out calculations - and up to ngola Lear 60 percent more power than the previous top of IBM's line, the company said.

Analysts estimated it could exe-cute 75 million to 80 million in-structions a second, making it the most powerful computer available

commercially.
The first customers are likely to he arrlines, banks and other companies that handle many transactions and need more power, analysts

"IBM is in perhaps as good a position as any to satisfy that demand, given only that the economy would improve by 25 to 36 percent the amount of computing power at any given price. picks up so the users can afford to

curities Co. International IBM's mainframe business has been burt by sluggish capital spending among its customers. Last week the company reported a the last three months of 1986.

In addition to the 3090 Model 600E, the company announced the two clusters of its VAX computers Model 300, a somewhat smaller mainframe containing three pro-cessors, and improved versions of the four current members of its 3090 mainframe family.

IBM said the new computers Manufacturers to Sell

Unit to Security Pacific

NEW YORK - Manufacturers terms the consumer-finance assets chip, the company said. and offices of its British leasing and offices of its British leasing
Subsidiary, Manufacturers Hanocomputers in its 3090 series of ic Corp. of California.

buy the extra power," said Donald Hahack an archive feet and the new mod-Haback, an analyst for Nikko Seels, the 300E and 600E, will be available starting in the July-September period, IBM said.

IBM is the world's largest computer company and has about 70 percent of the worldwide market 48.2 percent decline in its profit in for the big computers known as mainframes.

Last week Digital announced that it said were as powerful as IBM's 3090 Models 200 and 400, which used to be the most powerful IBM mainframes.

But Mr. Fertig said the IBM computers could handle bigger jobs than the Digital computers because their processors work together more closely.

The 3090 models use a memory chip that can store one million bits of information, but runs twice as Hanover Corp. said Monday that it had agreed to sell for undisclosed than IBM's original one-million-bit

ver Finance Ltd., to Security Pacif- mainframes: the 150E, the 180E, ic Corp. of California.

It said the transaction was expected to be completed on Feb. 19.

The assets involved total about £70
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#### **Share Trading** Suspended in Cathay, Swire

Agence France-Presse HONG KONG - Trading was suspended Monday in the shares of Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airways and its parent. Swire Pacific Ltd., at the request of both companies, amid rumors that a Beijing investment company would buy a minority stake in Cathay, stock-

brokers said.

According to the rumors, dealers said. China International Trust & Investment Corp. will purchase a 5 percent stake in the airline for an estimated 800 million Hong Kong dollars (\$103.15 million) from Swire Pacific, which owns about 53 percent of Cathay Pacific.

Dealers said CITIC was expected to offer Swire Pacific around 6 dollars for each Cathay share, compared with Friday's closing of 5.60 dollars.

A Swire spokesman would not comment on the rumors but said the trading suspension was necessary as Swire and Cathay were considering a corporate proposal that might affect the companies' share prices.

Swire Pacific closed Friday at 19.20 dollars.

# **AMC Workers Will Extend** Talks on Modernizing Plant

workers had agreed to continue an agreement. talks on a new labor contract past Base Price for Medallion the deadline.

AMC, which has had only one profitable year this decade has been at odds with local unions of the United Automobile Workers over a contract that the company seeks to reduce costs at its car assembly complex in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

The company calls the contract

AMC says the plant moderniza-tion is needed before it can begin to build a new line of Jeep vehicles at the Kenosha plant. It is the oldest operating auto complex in the United States.

AMC is also negotiating with Chrysler Corp. to build a line of Chrysler's small cars at the plant in a five-year contract assembly arrangement.

Referring to the Chrysler project, a spokesman for AMC said. We obviously can't commit until we know what our labor costs are going to be five years in the future."

DETROIT — American Motors youd the Jan. 30 deadline that Corp. said Monday that its union Chrysler specified for concluding

reported Monday from Detroit.

Ford Offers Incentives

DEARBORN, Michigan -

AMC has set the base price for its 1988 Renault Medallion, the car on which it has pinned its comeback bopes, at \$9,965 for the four-door sedan. The Associated Press

Base prices for the four-door wagon will be 510,693 and for the LX version of the sedan, \$10.497. The Medallion is ouilt in France

crucial to a \$250 million plan to and will go on the U.S. market keep its only U.S. car plant operal-March I. Renault controls 46.4 percent of AMC stock.

# On Some Cars. Trucks

Ford Motor Co. said Monday it was offering new cut-rate loans on selected cars and compact trucks ranging from 3.9 percent to 9.9 per-cent as well as \$600 in cash allowances to customers.

Ford's program, which will last nnul March 23 for trucks in stock and until March 31 for cars, follows incentives announced by General seek more time from Chrysler if Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp.

# After Mergers, 9 Airlines Control 94% of U.S. Market

WASHINGTON - A number of mergers and acquisitions in the U.S. airline industry is nearly complete and nine major carriers have emerged with more than nine-tenths of the market, according to a report by a firm that analyzes the airline industry.

"Consolidation is now history," Lee R. Howard, executive vice president of Airline Economics Inc., said.

The nine major carriers, and their newly acquired affiliates, control 94 percent of the market, George W. James, the firm's president, said The nine carriers are: Texas Air Corp., American Airlines, United Air Lines, Delta Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pan American World

Airways, Trans World Airlines, USAir and Piedmont Airlines. "Looking for who's going to be whose dancing partner is not going to be nearly as interesting in the future." Mr. James said, releasing his

company's annual forecast. In the past 15 months, there have been 25 mergers, all involving the nine major carriers, he said. While more mergers and acquisitions will occur, such activity will not be as dramatic as in 1986, he said.

In the long run, Mr. James said, the industry will be dominated by six to eight carriers with little opportunity for others to get a footing. Fares probably will rise, but not as fast as the cost of living, he said, because six to eight carriers is enough to ensure competition and it is in the airlines' interest to keep fares low enough to avoid becoming a target for regulation again.

Mr. James said that last year's combined operating profits are expected to be \$1.4 billion, the same as in 1985.

This year, operating profits are expected to increase to about \$1.0

billion to 51.8 billion. Airline employment reached a record level of

"This year, the industry is going to have a really good first quarter, but the last nine months will not be all that great," Mr. James said. Rising fuel costs will contribute to relatively lower profits, but the industry will benefit from lower labor costs, he said.

# Tool Orders Foll 16% in Fell 16% in **U.S. in '86**

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service NEW YORK - New orders for U.S.-made machine tools rose 2.6 percent in December from November, but orders for all of 1986 fell 16 percent from the previous year, a trade group reported Monday.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association and industry analysts attributed the overall decline to a sluggish economy and to anticipation of the new tax law. They particularly cited provisions eliminating the investment tax credit and lengthening deprecia-tion schedules.

"By taking away tax credits and extending the life of the equip-ment," said Charles Pollock, a spokesman for the association, "the capital investments."

Machine tools are power-driven devices used to shape most metal parts, from tractor gears to vacuum cleaner motors. Their sales are a major indicator of capital spending by producers of metal products.

The association said that new margins." orders for machine tools edged to \$136.1 million in December, from has demonstrated it is a superior \$132.6 million in November. Analysts said that such a gain generally former among the major oils." occurs at the end of each quarter as customers anticipate production needs for the coming period.

Orders bobbed up and down in 1986, totaling \$2.13 billion compared to \$2.53 billion in 1985. Andrew Silver, a machinery analyst with Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said that there was excess automakers were simply not in nced of new equipment, he said.

#### **COMPANY NOTES**

Arabian Investment Banking Corp.'s net income in 1986 rose 25 percent to \$15.2 million, the highest in the Bahrain-based bank's four-year history. The bank, which is known as Investcorp and specializes in investment, has recommended an unchanged payment to shareholders of \$7.5 million in dividends.

ARC America Corp., part of the Consolidated Gold Fields PLC group, has signed a definitive contract to acquire American Aggregates Corp., a sand and gravel company of Greenville, Ohio, for \$30.625 a share cash, or about \$242 million.

Bricklin Industries Inc. said it formed Global Motors Inc., which will become the parent company of Yugo America Inc., which imports the \$3,990 Yugo GV from Yugoslavia, and of Proton America Inc., which will import a new car from Malaysia called the

Clabir Corp. will acquire all of the Ambrit common and preferred stock it does not already own. Clabir, a holding company based in Greenwich, Connecticut, with interests in defense contracting, now owns about 84 percent of the voting power of Ambrit, Ambrit, of Clearwater, Florida, makes ice cream bars and through a subsidiary develops oil and gas properties.

Ericsson Radio Systems, a unit of Sweden's L.M.

Ericsson, and Siemens AG of West Germany will

jointly develop a digital mobile telephone system. Terms were not disclosed. government has effectively dis-couraged companies from making common stock offering of about 8 million shares to be

chairman, David Maxwell, said the timing, the price of the stock and exact number of shares issued will depend on market conditions.

Grow Group Inc., a specialty coatings and chemicals company, plans to spin off to shareholders the opera-tions of its Enviro-Spray and Thermaljet operations as Grow Ventures Corp. On March 31, Grow Group shareholders will receive one Grow Ventures share for each five shares of Grow Group held of record on March 17.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has set up a joint venture in West Germany with Quick-Rotan Elektromotoren GmbH to produce motors for office equipment, Matsushita Electric Motor (Europe) GmbH, capitalized at 5 million Deutsche marks (\$2.75 milbon), is owned 95 percent by Matsushita and 5 percent

by Ouick-Rotan. Northern Telecom said fourth-quarter earnings were \$125.9 million, or \$1.07 a share, up 50 percent from \$23.8 million, or 72 cents a share, a year earlier. For the year, earnings were up 4.7 percent to \$286.6 million, or \$2.45 a share, from \$273.8 million, or \$2.36 a share, in 1985.

Pernod Ricard SA, the French drinks group, has set up a marketing unit in Tokyo, Pernod Ricard Japan. It will also establish a joint venture in China, to be called Beijing Friendship Winery Co., in which two national companies, Beijing Winery and China Economic Development Inc., are to have a majority stake and sold in the United States and internationally. The Pernod Ricard will have 28 percent.

But, he said: "Exxon once again Exxon's fourth-quarter results

included a one-time gain of \$495 million from corporate restructuring and the sale of its Manhatian office building and Reliance Electric subsidiary. The quarterly earnings were re-duced by \$210 million by the new tax laws governing major U.S. pen-

capacity in many industries. Regn- sion funds and the retroactive relar machine-tool customers such as peal of investment tax credits. Exxon, which slashed its capital exploration and spending budget

mainly the automobile, aerospace, and manufacturing industries.

louin product prices, putting a the oil price collapse, said it plans \$5.5 billion to \$3.7 billion.

In 1986, Arco had net earnings

from \$390 million, or \$1.51 a share, a year earlier. Revenues were down percent to \$4.8 billion from \$7.4

In 1986 Amoco earned \$747 million, or \$2.91 a share, down 62 percent from \$1.95 billion, or \$7.42 share, in 1985. Revenues declined 30 percent to \$20.2 billion from \$923.47 million from \$1.98 billion. \$28.9 billion.

Los Angeles-based Atlantic Richfield said its fourth-quarter earnings dropped to \$64 million, or 35 cents a share, from \$142 million,

OIL: Exxon, Amoco, Arco Had Lower Net in Quarter (Continued from first finance page) to \$7.21 billion in 1986 because of Revenues slipped 33 percent from

> In Chicago, Amoco said that its of \$615 million, or \$3.38 a share, m attorney general in charge of the fourth-quarter earnings skidded to contrast to a loss of \$202 million in S165 million, or 65 cents a share, the 1985. Revenues in 1986 decreased 33 percent to \$15.1 billion from \$22.5 total sales of \$3.2 billion in 1985,

billion in 1985. fourth-quarter profit of \$58.34 million, or 69 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$365.82 million a year earlier. Revenues fell 53 percent to

For the year, New York-based Amerada had a loss of \$219.44 million, compared with a loss of \$260.4 million in 1985. Revenues dropped 47 percent to \$4.06 billion or 73 cents a share, a year earlier. from \$7.72 billion in 1985.

By Irwin Acieff

WASHINGTON - U.S. Food and Drug Administration staff documents advise that Upjohn Co.'s controversial Rogaine baldness drug be approved for marketing although its effect is limited and it poses risks to people with

FDA staff reviews of the drug, also known as Minoxidil, have concluded that it is sufficiently safe and effective to meet U.S. standards for approval, according to the staff documents and

erviews with a former agency official. Rogaine was to have been reviewed by the agency's dermatologic drugs advisory commit-

tee on Monday but a heavy snowfall canceled the meeting. It has not yet been rescheduled. Approval by the committee would be given great weight by the FDA in deciding whether to give the drug final marketing approval.

When taken orally, the drug has been ap-

proved as treatment for high blood pressure. Upjohn is now seeking FDA approval of it as a male baldness cure when put directly on the skin in liquid form.

FDA reviews of clinical tests indicate that the drug was effective to a limited extent in spurring hair growth on bald beads. The documents concluded that it sometimes took months before hair growth was seen and that new hairs fell out in the months after a person stopped applying the drug.

Rogaine, if approved, will be expensive. In Canada, where it is on the market, a month's dose is selling at retail for \$45 to \$50, according

to an Upjohn spokesman. The drug also has a side effect on some people, according to the former FDA official.
There have been a number of cases of patients who had exaggerated erections as a result of the drug," said Stewart Ehrreich.

FDA Tests Recommend Approval of Upjohn Baldness Drug A former deputy director of the FDA's cardio-renal division, he conducted the staff's safety review of Rogaine before leaving the agency three months ago. He is now a consultant with Biometrie Research Institute in Arlington, Vir-

> Mr. Ehrreich said that exaggerated erection was a common effect among drugs in Rogaine's class, which are called vaso-dilators because they open the body's blood vessels.

> Among other possible adverse reactions, he said, were dizziness, fainting, low blood pressure and chest pain.

> He recommended that doctors be warned that the drug should not be prescribed for people with heart disease, irregular heartbeat or heart-valve problems.

> Upjohn stock rose sharply on news of the favorable review, climbing \$5 to close at 115.5

# U.S. Opposes Baker-Hughes Tool Merger

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The Department of Justice has said it will sue to block the merger of two of the world's largest producers of oil-well drilling equipment, Hughes Tool Co. of Houston and Baker International Corp. of California.

The proposed merger would violate the Clayton antitrust act by lessening competition in two major Charles F. Rule, acting assistant

The companies, with combined are two of four major producers of tricone rock bits and electric submersible pumps used in oil wells,

"If this merger is allowed to procoed there will be only three significant competitors in each market."

Mr. Rule said. The merger would force up

prices within the oil industry, he Tricone rock bits, with steel teeth or tungsten carbide inserts, are Corp., which owns 18.6 percent of

used to drill for oil. Electric sub- Hughes Tonl's stock, agreed to vote mersible pumps are placed at the in favor of the agreement. bottom of an oil well and lift oil to

the surface. A Baker executive said he hoped that oegotiations with the department could head off the suit and allow the merger to proceed.

The Justice Department has indicated that it would drop its opposition to the merger if Baker were to markets of the drilling industry, sell off the rock bit and pump operations, said Max Luken, vice president and chief financial officer of

> the Orange, California, company. The two struggling oil-field services companies announced on Oct. 22 that they planned to merge in a stock-swap agreement valued at \$456.5 million.

The agreement, approved by both companies' directors, would create a new company named Baker Hughes Inc. to be beadquartered

To lock up the agreement, each company granted the other the right to buy 18.5 percent of the other's stock, and Borg-Warner

Uoder the agreement, each share of Hughes Tonl would be exchanged for four-fifths of a share of the oew company.

Each Baker share would be swapped for one share in the oew

A Justice Department spokesman put the value of Hughes stock at \$450 million and the value of Baker stock at \$750 million.

Monday, 37.5 cents lower, on the New York Stock exchange. Baker

was down 50 cents to \$13.625.

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Sugar Price Up Sharply On Purchases by Soviet

LONDON — The price of sugar rose to its highest level in eight mouths on London's commodity exchange Monday after reports that the Soviet Union has been buying heavily.

Sugar for May delivery peaked at 5187 a metric ton (1.1 short ton) before falling back by the close to \$183, still above its strong Friday close of \$181.5 Traders attributed the decline.

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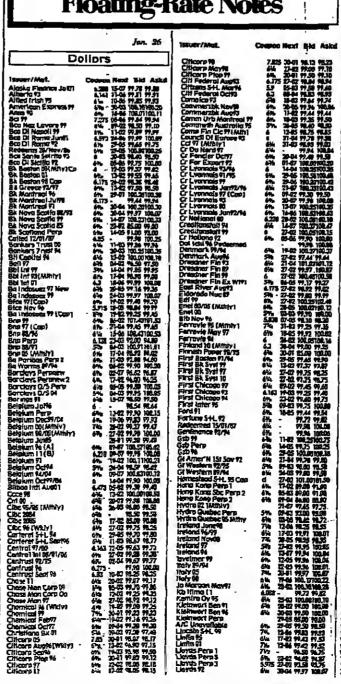
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# Dollar Steadies, Closes Mostly Higher G-5 Meeting

modest \$22.9 million Monday.

they could be caught if they sold

The dollar closed in London at

1.8230 DM, down slightly from

1.8235 DM Friday and at 152.60

dollars too hard, dealers said.

NEW YORK - The dollar scanied, closing mostly higher, on Monday as wariness over possible central bank intervention on its behalf tempered underlying bearish gentiment, dealers said

Press reports that a Group of Five finance ministers' meeting would take place next month in Paris to discuss foreign-exchange markets also induced caution, deal-

In New York, the dollar closed at 1 8240 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8180 Friday; at 152.80 yea, down from 152.70; at 1.5330 Swiss francs, up from 1.5278; at 6.0865 French francs, up from 6.0745, and at 1,296.50 lira, up from 1,292.50. The dollar was higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5235. against \$1.5265.

In London, dealers said they continued to feel that the United States wants a yet weaker dollar to help correct its huge trade deficit by making its exports more com-

But the dollar's recent sharp fail

THE EUROMARKETS

the dollar. The United States had London Dollar Rates no comment on the reports. 1.4230 1.575 1.5240 1.3315 4.5625

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In Tokyo, Japanese officials said Monday that Japan is hopeful that the finance ministers of the Group of Five — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain --- would meet soon. But they said no date or venue had been set.

The U.S. Treasury secretary, was braked when the West German James A. Baker 3d, said on televibank, the Bundesbank, bought a sion on Sunday that the Reagan administration recognized that, if the dollar fell out of control, it That was a signal to speculators could hart the United States. that it was ready to act to halt the appreciation of the mark and that "It tends to promote a resur-

gence of inflation. Secondly, it makes it more difficult to finance our debt."

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8176 DM Monday in Frankfurt, up from 1.8151 Friday, and at 6.0970 French francs in Paris, up from

Japanese yea, down from 152.95. It was also lower against the pound, at \$1.5275, against \$1.5240 Friday. Dealers said news reports that It closed at 1.5353 Swiss francs the Group of Five major industrial nations might meet in February to Overnight in Tokyo, it closed at try to end the present turbulence in 152.80 yen, down from 152.90 Fri-

# **Dollar Bonds Lower on Currency Worries**

By Norma Cohen It was lead managed by Yasuda LONDON - Prices in the U.S. Dealers said the issue was trading late in the day at a discount of

dollar sector ended mostly lower Monday as investors grew increas-%, well inside its total fees of 1% ingly gluin about prospects for a percent, rebound in the currency. "A tra "A trader would say that the issue was mispriced on the generous Dealers said the apparent failure side," said a salesman at a bank of the United States and Japan to

agree on a mechanism to stabilize their respective currencies has unthat did not participate in the deal. Yields on Japanese government bonds are about 41/2 percent, giving . . dermined market confidence. Expectations of a Japanese discount-rate cut are already factored into Credit National, a triple-A borrower, a spread of nearly 75 basis bond and currency prices, they

Still dealers explained, the relatively small size of the issue and ping out of dollar bonds and into marks and yen," said a trader at a Japanese bank. more generous spread than would have been set otherwise.

Elsewhere in the Enroyen sector, prices closed little changed. In other currencies, mark bonds

ended slightly weaker, following the trend in the West German bond markets after inconclusive election

results there. Spain's Hidroelectrica Iberica a 100 million DM offering of 7-year, 61/2 percent bonds priced at

Banque Française du Commerce Exterienr also tapped the market, becoming the third French bank to raise funds in the past two days.

The bank issued a \$150 million,

7% percent, 10-year bond priced at 101. Dealers noted that the two latest French bank offerings seek fixed-rate funds, which are available right now at advantageous rates relative to floating-rate debt. Also priced was a \$100 million,

5-year bond with equity warrants issued by Showa Denko KK and

# Japan Denies Is Scheduled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche TOKYO - Japan hopes that the Group of Five finance ministers will meet soon to discuss currency stability but no meeting has been scheduled, government officials said Monday.

They discounted weekend reports by The New York Times and NHK, the Japanese television station, that the Group of Five would meet in Paris, probably Feb. 7, to seek to stabilize currencies.

Officials in Europe and the Unit-ed States also said no agreement had been reached on whether to hold such a meeting, much less the timing or the place.

Both Japan and the United States want an early meeting. Asked about signs that the European members of the G-5 - Britain, France and West Germany --- were official said that all the members seemed to favor increased economic cooperation now.

But he acknowledged that there were risks in holding a G-5 meeting because failure to reach agreement could cause renewed instability on currency markets.

In Washington, the secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker 3d, had no comment on reports of a G-5 meeting soon.

Quoting unidentified European and Japanese officials, The Times said that on Feb. 7, Mr. Baker was scheduled to he on his way back to Washington from a visit to Saudi Arabia for discussions that the reasury calls routine.

"Very soon there'll be a G-5 meeting," a European diplomat told The Times. "It's clearly in the

He and others cautioned that any one member could prevent a G-5 meeting. The Group of Five, which is made up of finance ministers and

central bankers, meets irregularly, three or four times a year. It normally gathers secretly and rarely announces its plans, but some of the countries see it in their interest of time. United States will start to decline 1986, in yen terms Japan paid only (Reuters, NYT) in 1987, they say, because of the about 40 percent of the oil outlays

# U.S. Firms Find Currency Markets a Bonanza

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The dollar's sharp decline has come as a pleasant surprise to corporate treasurers, who are accustomed to using foreign-exchange markets to finance interna-tional transactions and hedge against volatile movements in currency values. Now, if they are lucky, they can play the market for a profit.

We are primarily here as a defense mechanism," said Graham Spiers, director of currency and interest rate risk management at Union Carbide Corp., referring to currency markets. "But because of the volatility in the markets, we are prepared to make money."

A large number of companies still adhere to a conservative foreign-exchange philosophy. Aggressive trading in foreign exchange that goes beyond hedging overseas exposures is regarded at most companies as speculative

activity, and is forbidden in corporate bylaws. But attitudes are changing.

"We are not a profit-making operation," said Charles E. Golden, an assistant treasurer in the foreign-exchange area at General Motors Corp.

"Our general approach is to protect the company's underlying commercial exposures. But we have gotten more aggressive over the past few years. With exchange rates being so volatile, you have little choice."

Because of the drop in the dollar, even companies that merely hedged their foreign-currency exposures by buying forward contracts have ended up saving lots of cash.

"Since we don't have any plants in Europe or the Far East, our exposures are much less complicated compared to other multinationals," said Edmund J. Labatch, manager of corporate financing studies at Chrysler Corp.

But we have had a hedging program in

place since March 1985 and have protected ourselves during the decline, either by buying foreign currencies or shorting the dollar.

Companies that have become more aggressive in the foreign-exchange markets have done so partly because knowledge about how the markets work and how they can be used has increased sharply in the past few years. And new instruments such as foreign-currency options have made it possible to lock in profits and minimize losses.

"The most sophisticated corporate traders and here we are talking about the Fortune 200 - are as good as any in any bank dealing room," a foreign currency trader at a New York investment bank said.

These guys are profit centers, and their mandate is to make sure there is no hit on the bottom line from foreign-exchange expo-

#### new pricing order. Zurich, up from 1.5320 Friday. cool to the idea, a senior Japanese mainstay of export prosperity for Japanese companies value stabil-

the last decade, is feeling the

squeeze too. Nissan Motor Co. reported a loss of about \$130 million in the April 1-Sept. 30 period, the first red ink in its history. Such other big auto producers as Toyota Motor Corp. and Honda Motor Co. have avoided losses but profits have plummet-

Nonetheless, officials here complain, it is only the dollar figure that Congress and U.S. news media care about. They seem particularly bitter about complaints from Washington that the dollar figure for exports has shot up. That fact, the Japanese say, is not due to any surge in volume but to the new

exchange rates. account improved or diminished quality of manufactured products. On bulk commodities, however, it provides a fairly accurate gauge. The one percent decline in vol-

country's trade accounts are moving in the right direction. The dollar figures for the deficit with the world at large and the

Div. Yid. 180s High Low 4 P.M. Chipe

JAPAN: Land of the Rising Yen Is Troubled and Wants to Draw the Line (Continued from first finance page) market's delayed reaction to the

ity above all. In general, they have been willing to accept the strong yen, if only it would stay strong at a certain level. Constant fluctuations make planning impossible, the Japanese complain, and the current climb has brought new apprehensions to corporate circles.

"Every day my heart burts over the yen," said Toyota's president, Shoichiro Toyoda. During a new year's courtesy call to the Ministry of Finance, he pressed officials there for action to bring it under control

But imports, now cheaper far people with yen, have belped cut the damage of export loss.

By volume, foreign purchases in-Many economists look at volume by volume, foreign parenases al-figures as the better gauge of where though much of that was due to trade is heading. This one, too, is distorted, as it does not take into commemorating Emperor Hirohito's 60th auniversary on the throne).

Measured in yen, which again is what counts most to the income statements of Japanese companies, mme, Japanese economists say, is the country's import bill went proof that in the long run, the down by about 10 trillion yen (\$65 billion) in 1986. That more than offset, in money terms at least, the

12 Month High Law Stock

loss in export earnings. Much of that was due to oil. In

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of 1985. Not only could yen buy risen far enough and act — perhaps more dollars, but fewer dollars intervene — if it began climbing were needed because of the col- again. lapse of prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

Nonetheless, the act effect in 1986 was disruption, and the economy slowed to real growth af about 2.5 percent, "The problem is 10 trillion yen coming into the left hand while the right hand loses 7 trillion," said Mr. Kuroda of the Ministry of International Trade and ladustry. "It takes some time for the transfer."

So Japanese newspaper writers expressed resentment earlier this month after the yen began rising

The United States, they suggested, was unilaterally abrogating an Oct. 31 agreement between Mr. Miyazawa and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d in which the two men said that exchange rates, then in the low 160s, were "broadly consistent with the present underlying fundamentals" of the countries' economics and "reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues."

That agreement was widely interpreted here as a deal: Japan would knock its discount rate down a half point and adopt a stimulatory budget to speed its economy up a bit. The United States in re-

Many people here felt that Japan kept its side of the bargain but that the United States was backing out. U.S. officials were not only staying out of the market, some Japanese complained, but also seemed to be adding fuel to the fire with statements to the press that they wanted the yen to keep going up.

"The United States ought to wake up to a few things," said the Asahi Shimbun acwspaper last week. "We urge the Americans to refrain from blurting out com-ments that will fan thoughtless speculation. We ask the U.S. monetary authorities to act more speedily in market intervention so as to prevent the dollar from plummet-

ing beyond control.
"And we strongly demand that the [United States] try harder to shrink its federal budget deficit and rehabilitate its ailing economy, instead of just talking about making

When the yen briefly moved into the high 140s, Mr. Miyazawa hastily flew to Washington and met with Mr. Baker,

The dollar had rebounded a bit in anticipation of the meeting, but it then fell, Analysts said speculators viewed Mr. Miyazawa's trip as failing to win specific steps from the United States.

# Mondays **Prices** NASDAQ prices as of Via The Associated Press

"What we saw today was swap-

Among the day's scant offering

of new issues was a 15 billion yen,

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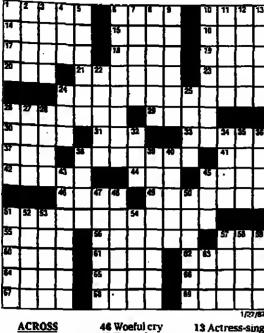
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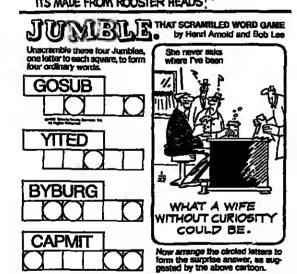
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THIS IS CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP. THAT MEANS IT'S MADE FROM ROOSTER HEADS!"



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**PEANUTS** 

BLONDIE

COOKIE

CUTTER EVER MADE

THIS IS THE SORRY, IT'S

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Y'KNOW, BELLA, I THINK I'VE MET MY MAN. HE

WON'T ADMIT IT, BUT

I THINK HE LIKES ME

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WIZARD of ID .REMEMBER THE OLD SAYING, THERE'S ONLY ONE TROUBLE WITH THOHEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE! HEAD THOUGHT THAT SAYING

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the opportu the pawn with N3!?, PxP; 10 N-R5, R-F **BOOKS** 

PRESIDENTS' SECRET WARS: CIA and Pentagon Covert Operations Since World War II

By John Prados. 480 pages. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Doyle McManus

HARRY S. TRUMAN tried covert action in Albania, but failed. Dwight D. Eisenhower approved a series of secret wars in his own cautious way, but even his successes were small. John F. Kennedy adopted the idea en-thusiastically but was burned in Cuba; by the end of his short term, McGeorge Bundy later wrote, Kennedy acquired "growing recogni-tion that covert action simply did not work and was more trouble than it was worth."

Every American president since World War II, without exception, has approved proposals for secret paramilitary action against other governments. Each in turn has embraced the seductive idea that covert action offers a workable "third option" between diplomacy and war. Yet each administration has also discovered, as John Prados shows in "Presidents' Secret Wars," that covert war fails more often than it succeeds. And each time a paramilitary adventure fails, Prados observes, "American national interest suffers."

Now it is Ronald Reagan's turn. This time, a series of secret projects — in Iran and Nicara-gua — has been disclosed while it was still under way, with the president who approved

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them (or, perhaps worse, unwittingly con-doned them) still sitting in the Oval Office. Reagan is directly responsible, not only because his White House staff launched its own feckless secret operations but also because he has so enthusiastically promoted covert action as a central weapon in a renewed Cold War with the Soviet Union. During the six years of Reagan's tenure, the United States has expanded an existing covert war in Afghanistan, returned to old theaters in Angola and Cambodia, and launched new campaigns in Libya and Nicaragua. Now some of those secret operations are being hauled into the light of day. And disclosure is never kind to covert operations, even when their goals are worthy and their management inspired; as Prados's history shows exhaustively, mistakes are always made and corners nearly always cut.

This book is not a polemic; if anything, it is too jam-packed with dry historical detail. However, it has a clear point. Prados opposes covert wars for all the available reasons, in-cluding because he believes the idea is always immoral (an issue on which reasonable people can disagree) and illegal (an assertion that he admits is undercut by Congress' consistent approval for most of the secret wars that come its way). But the core of his argument is the test of results: Covert paramilitary action, he says, simply does not work.

In his zeal to show almost all paramilitary adventures as doomed, Prados leaves unan-swered the question of why presidents have considered this kind of action a legitimate tool of American policy. (One reason, to which Prados hardly alludes, is that the Soviet Union uses covert action frequently, and American presidents feel compelled, rightly or wrongly, to play by the same rules.)

In any case, Ronald Reagan has proclaimed the "Reagan Doctrine" — support, covert or overt, for anti-Communist insurgents wherever they may be — as the new frontier of American policy in the Third World. A look at the record may dampen some of that ardor. In Nicaragus and elsewhere, the Reagan administration may want to consider the conclusion of a CIA man who worked on the abortive uprisings in Albania, as long ago as 1951: "In the end, it was not possible to do without overt air and military support from England and the United States of somewhere. You couldn't do it just with the

Doyle McManus is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

### **CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

A gave Jonathan Speelman the British championship.
The 30-year-old grandmaster

The 30-year-old grandmaster had tied for first with his fellow by Vajnerman in Lvov last grandmasters, Mnrrey Chandler and Jonathan Mestel, in the 62-player, Swiss-system tied 10...P.B6, but after 11 the 62-player, Swiss-system tile tournament in Southampton.

The 30-year-old grandmaster when 10 F-N31 was piayen by Vajnerman in Lvov last year, his opponent, L Novikov, tried 10...P.B6, but after 11 P-K41, PxP; 12 Q-R5, P-N3; 13 NxNP1, BPxN; 14 Q-K5ch, Q-K2; 15 QxR, N-Q2, White

four months later, to the Great chance with 16 P-KR4! which Eastern Hotel in London for a prevents 16. . . O-O-O. double-round, all-play-all playoff sponsored by the invest10. PxP, soon encountered a
ment firm of Kleinwort-Griepositional refutation—after 11. ment firm of Kleinwort-Griepositional refutation—after 11 N1; 26 Q-K6ch, K-R1; 27 Rveson. The outcome here saw
QR, B-K2; 12 P-QR4, P-QB3; KB1 with a powerful threat of
Speciman and Chandler tie 13 P-K4, P-N5; 14 P-R51, the 28 Q-K7 or 28 Q-R3.

with 3-1, climinating Mestel with 3-1, climin who scored 0-4.

avoid naming co-champions, a two-game mini-match was staged at the rate of all moves in 30 minutes. The initial game was drawn, but Speciman won the tile with a fine positional gambit in the second.

his pawn with ha been accep of holding on Chandler did

serves more testing. However Chandler was in a fighting
PLAYOFF of a playoff mood and hoped that a tenacious defense would bring him

When 10 P-N3! was played They then moved, almost could have had the better

Chandler's alternative,

n and Chandler tie
13 P-K4, P-N5; 14 P-R5!, the
black QNP was cut off from
support and had to be lost,
while White maintained superiming co-champions, a
ne mini-match was
the rate of all moves
the rate of all moves
mutes. The initial game
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B-R3ch!, K-Q!; 22 B-Q6!
keeps him under pressure. Of
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that we been answered by 19 Q-



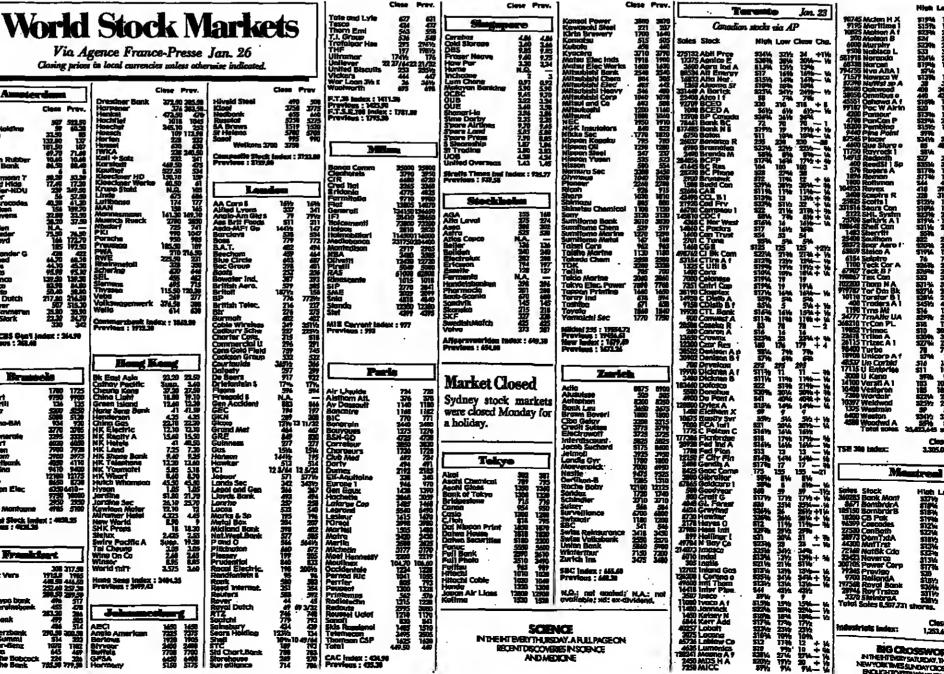
Position After 21 ... Q-82

BxPch!, KxB; 25 RxBch, K-

After 22. QxQ; 23 PxQ. Chandler had to lose his QP. Getting it back with 31. . . RxP was no victory because it thrust him into a lost king and pawn ending. After 43 43 K-

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Speciman's 19 QR-N11 got to the material, as lim ready for 19 B-QB3?; to the material, as 20 BxB, RxQ; 21 BxQ, RxR; 22 to the mate	の大学の日本のでは、日本の日本の大学の大学の日本の大学の日本の日本の大学の日本の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の大学の
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SCIENCE INTHEHITEVERYTHURSDAY, A RULLPAGEON RECENTORCOVERES INSCIENCE ANDMEDICINE



# Giants Stomp Broncos, 39-20, in Super Bowl

By Gary Pomerantz on Post Service

PASADENA, California - The New York Giants won their first National Football League title in 30 years here Sunday, and it only made sense that quarterback Phil Simms was the man to lead them out of the

These Giants put a stop to Denver's Broncos, 39-20, in Super Bowl XXI at the Rose

Simms was a maestro, throwing for 268 ards and three touchdowns. He completed 22 of 25 passes for a Super Bowl record 88 percent completion rate and was named the

game's most valuable player.

But it just had to be Simms. Who better chided and taunted during decades of medi-

That ought to dispel the myth about Phil Simms, because he was absolutely magnificent. That was about as good as a quarter-back has ever played," said New York Coach Bill Parcelle

Said Simms, who completed all 10 secondhalf passes for 165 yards: "The only thing that bothered me all week was that everybody ignored our passing game... The third quarter was like playing golf where you know every putt will go in."

The Broncos will look with pain to the Mark Bavaro, after his reception put the Giants ahead to stay. third quarter, when they were worn down by

the Giants, gimmicked into frustration, out-gained by 163 yards to 2 and outscored, 17-0. Willhite, in for a safety). After a long count, one:

Above all, the Broncos may realize that even a most resourceful quarterback such as Elway can't win Super Bowls alone. Four Bronco running backs netted 25 yards on 13 carries. Elway finished 22 of 37 for 304 yards, with one touchdown and an interception. By game's end, his 187-yard first-half majesty seemed like the distant past.

The Broncos also will recall how the Giant defense held them scoreless after a secondquarter drive produced a first-and-goal from the New York 1-yard line. And how Rich than a 30-year-old, often maligned veteran to Karlis, who made 17 of 18 field goal tries take to the top a franchise that has been inside 40 yards this season, missed from 23 yards and 34 yards in a second-quarter mismure that stole the fire from Denver and limited its lead to 10-9.

. "That's the way my business goes," said Karlis. "Hero one week and in the cellar the. next. It's an emotional business, I feel really

Said Dan Reeves, the Denver coach: "I thought we should have scored about 10 more points in the first half. We knew going into the ball game that if we didn't take advantage of every opportunity we had we

He added that he'd had a certain feeling before the game. "I just told everybody," he said, "I got it today."

This time John Elway, Sunday's other quarterback, didn't pull any wizardry in the from their 46, they broke from punt formation with punter Sean Landeta going in motion right and blocking back Jeff Rutley 19 noints and he was marooned on the behind center to take the snap. would be in tough shape."

The Giants recled in their first title since

Denver, leading by 10-9 at the time, wasn't fooled and had its short-yardage defense in

Their undersized offensive line seemed to quietly recede and Simms picked apart their defense.

Above all, the Broncos may realize that their passed in the passed in the

"We were just trying to win," Parcells said.
"This game is not for faint-hearted people." The Giants, a franchise purchased in 1925 had a unique cast of Super Bowl beroes.
There was Phil McConkey, the ball-of-fire former Navy standout, who helped set up 10 third-quarter points with a 25-yard punt return and a 44-yard recention of a fire first quarter. turn and a 44-yard reception off a flea-flicker play. And when McConkey caught a six-yard TD pass that had deflected off Bavaro early

in the fourth quarter, the ghosts of Giants past had vanished for good. There was also defensive end George Martin, who sacked Elway for a safety to pull the Giants within 10-9 at the half. And Bavaro, who caught four passes, including his TD.

"People can say, The Giants are no good," said linebacker Lawrence Taylor, but I have the Super Bowl ring now to show that for at least one time the Giants are the best in the world."

At the outset, Elway led the Broncos 45 yards on seven plays. He scrembled for 10 yards, then hit wideout Mark Jackson for 24 more. The drive stalled, but Karlis entered to convert a 48-yard field goal. The Broncos

After Simms countered with a six-yard touchdown pass to tight end Zeke Mowatt, Elway again scrambled the Giants' morale. cted on three consecutive passes, including a nine-yard screen to running back

New York's all-pro linebackers then made

The Broncos had a first down at the New York 6. From shotgun formation on third and goal from the 4, Elway stunned the

The 10-9 margin was the closest halftime score in Super Bowl history, but the Giants, with Simms at the ignition, turned on the burners in the third period. Bavaro's reception, set up by the deceptive punt formation, had made it 19-10; then came a second bit of skukluggery.

Facing second and six from the Denver 45, Simms handed off to running back Joe Mor-ris, who took a couple of strides toward the line of scrimmage before turning and pitch-ing back to Simms.

Simms looked downfield. He hit McConkey, and said later: "I didn't even hit the right gay. Bobby Johnson was wide open for a touchdown and I didn't see him." As it was, the completion to McConkey was a 44-yard play, to the Denver 1. On the next play, Mottis swept around the right side for a 26-10 lead with 24 seconds left in the third

quarter.

"I didn't feel ignored this week," Sin reflected. "Like I said, when you think of the Denver Broncos, you think of John Elway. When you think of the New York Giants, you don't think of Phil Simms."



Before the Super Bowl, Phil Simms said, "I just tole everybody, I got it today."

# Skiers Straggle In for World Meet

By Picro Valsecchi

The Associated Press CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland - Exhausted skiers traveled overnight Sunday after a race to prepare for the opening event of the Alpine world championships here. They found the top racer already in town.

While most skiers struggled for -urs driving from Kitzbühel, Aus-Pirmin Zurbriggen and a few fiss teammates had an easy trip thanks to a helicopter and a private plane.

A men's combined slalom inaugurates the two-week competition Tuesday.

Zurbriggen, who scored his sixth World Cup triumph of the season winning Sunday's downhill at Kitzbilled, is Switzerland's top hope for golds in at least three world cham-

The 23-year-old all-rounder downbill

downhill and alalom comptetions, held on the same day because the downhill had been fogged-out on Saturday, Zurbriggen, with 261 points, is on course to secure his second overall World Cup crown.

The men's combined title at the world championships will be awarded on the basis of Tuesday's slalom and in a downhill on Friday, Zurbriggen is the defending world combined champion. He also won the downhill gold in the 1985 championships held in Bormio, Italy, and won the silver in the giant

The women will open with a combined downhill Wednesday. On Monday, Regine Mösenlechner of West Germany turned in of bronchitis. She finished eighth in the fastest time for the second consecutive day in practice runs for the

Basketball

SOUTHWEST

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tile Castle Cle

teos E7, Texas A&M # TOURNAME

to 77-53.

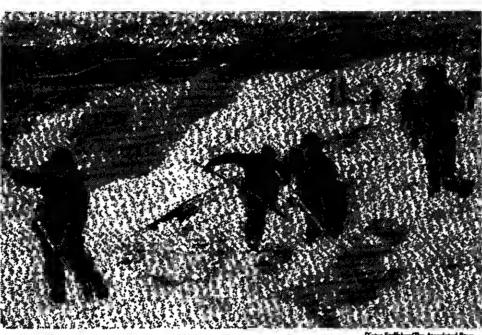
def. Termessee 22-71.

tion and determination in Sunday's seconds down the steep Mount Lachaux course. In Sunday's opening practice, she was quickest with a second-heat time of 1:44.67 (only one run was scheduled Monday).

Racers who registered the sec-ond- and third-best times in Sunday's second run repeated on Monday. Erika Hess was clocked in 1:45.62, while Zoe Haas, her Swiss teammate, was third in 1:46.01.

Marina Kichl of West Germany, fastest in Sunday's first run, was fourth at 1:46.14, while the overall World Cup leader, Maria Walliser of Switzerland, was fifth at 1:46.28.

The Swiss women's team, which has dominated the World Cup season, had a slight setback when defending downhill champion Michela Figini reported a slight case Monday's run at 1:46.66, but expects to be ready for Wednesday's combined downhill.



Swiss army soldiers, prepacing the men's downhill course on Mont Lachaux in Crans-Montana.

ver IE Giorits 91; our record 5 points (Pitte-

SUPER-BOWL RECORDS TIRD

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mile: fied 2 others, loss by Hessy W

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1994—Marcus Alien, Los Angeles R 1993—John Risglins, Washington 1992—Joe Mostone, San Francisco 1991—Jim Pluntett, Octoms 1996—Terry Scodshow, Pilisburgh 1975—Terry Scodshow, Pilisburgh 1975—Randy White, Harvey Marita, 1977—Pred Billetulkuff, Caddond 1976—Randy White, Harvey Marita, 1977—Pred Billetulkuff, Caddond

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yord TPC course to Scott Paul Azinger, \$106,000 Hol Sutton, 64,000 Mark Colcavectal, 31,200 Bob Tway, 31,200 Bobby Classpert, 23,199
Bobby Classpert, 23,199
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Payre Stewart, 15,000 13-71-70-69-203 16-81-41-203 16-71-70-44-204 Purine Stewart, 15,000 Calvin Peets, 15,000 Gene Scuers, 15,000 Don Pooley, 15,000 Andy North, 15,000 Doug Tewell, 11,400 Howard Telliy, 9,000 T.C. Cherl, 9,400 Bruce Burite, 9,400 Bobby Wadkine, 9,400 Ronnie Strick, 4,744 Bob Gilder, 4,744 llege Top-20 Results we the tep 20 teems in The Associated III callege bushathall hall force less week: lewe (18-1) def. No. 5 Purdue 79-07; def. l (ndlana 101-88; lost to Ohio 51, 80-76. North Carolina 117-11 def. Woke Forcest i; def. Georgia Tech 72-35, 68-45-74-67--276 72-67-67-77--576 68-69-68-71--276 72-44-72-706 ##6-72-706 #72-67-07 70-71-12-67-27 71-47-68-27 ##6-67-27 actiona (15-2) lost to No. 1 (avec 101-66) Ron Struck, 474 43-72-70-70-707 ng Lavi. 4483 7. Syrucute (17-1) del. Villanova 70-55; del. No. 14 St. John's 64-62. B. Temple (18-2) del. Massachusetts 72-00; del. Algbama-Birmingham 67-60. T. Minels (14-4) fast to No. 3 Purgue 67-66.

Transition

BASKETBALL

77; def. Artisona (24-5).
18, Clesseen (17-1) def. Georgia Toch 67-64; leet by No. 12 Duke 105-103.
11, Okletowa (14-3) def. Okletowa 51, 94-67; def. Korses 91, \$1-76.
12, Duke 114-31 (out to No. 38 North Corolling 51, \$7-74; def. No. 38 North Corolling 51, \$7-74; def. No. 30 Chemony 105-105. 13. Alebama 115-21 def. No. 17 Auburn 88-82; COLLEGE OREGON STATE—Cruig Beller, contained colbuit cooch resigned, Homed Dan Ferdef. Termessée 22-71.
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18. Georgetown (14-71 def. Connecticut 6551; def. No. 5 DePoul 74-71.
16. Pthyburch 114-41 fost to No. 14 St. John's 63-62; def. Boston College 98-62.
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17. Auburn. (1141) lost to No. 13 Alabama Bj-22; del. Mississioni 85-61.
18. Newy (17-5) del. Delaware 84-60; lost to Drawel 83-80; del. William 8. Mary 82-59; lost to Kentucky 80-67.
19. Teues Christian (14-3) del. Teres 52-37; del. Teues Tech 48-61; del. Houston 62-54.
28. Nexti Carvellan 83. (17-3) del. No. 12 Duke 87-741 lost te Konson 74-60.

### Football

Super Bowl XXI (Al Pasodunt, California) 16 8 8 19-28 7 2 17 13-39 Doe — Fig Karits 48, 4:07. Drives 45 varies 3 stores. Kay stores 44, 4:07. Drives 45 varies 3 stores Kay stores 24 hours for runs Elway 34 pass to Jackson. Denver 3. New York 6. NY — Mount 6 note from Simme (Alteste tick), 7:32. Drives 7:2 yards, 9 plays. Key stores 5 limins 17 pass to Bayoro. New York 7, Denver 3.

Doe — Elway 4 run (Kartis kick), 12:54. Drives 39 yorks, 6 plays. Key store 12 hours 7 pass to Winder, ping 12-your label passity on Carson and 6-yard misconduct sensity on Taylor. Denver 10, Naw York 2.

Second Goarter First Courter

second heif; old record 26. Son Francisco, first heif; 7953.
Meel Polets Second Holf (Beth Tuesns) —40 (N.Y Giorits 26. Denver 10); old record 31 (Dolles 17, Pittsburgh 11, 1779.
Höjsheid Completion Percondure Invisionum 15 completions) — 81 percent, N.Y. Giorits; old record, 73.9. Circlimatis, 1962.
Fewell Punit (Beth Tuesns) — 5 1N.Y Giorits 3. Denver 51; old record 6 (Ookland 3. Philodelphia 5), 1961.

Second Quester

NY — Safety, Efecty tockled in and zone by
Mortin, 12:14. Denver 10, New York 9. Third Gearter MY — Bovare 15 pass from Simms (Ailegre

NY -- Sovers 13 pass from automatic NCA1, 4152. Extract 45 yeards, 7 plays. Ker-plays: Rutledge 1 run for first down off false puri forsygdion from New York 46; Strams 23 beamson. New York 14, Derroy 18, NY-FGAHeare 21,11:04 Drive: 40 ve NY — PC AHOUT 21, 11:06. Drive: 6 Yerds. 9 plays. Key eley: McCarkey 25 purit return. New York 16, Ostroer 18.

NY — Morris 1 run (Alberte McC), 14:36.

Drive: 69 yords. 5 leyrs. Key plays: 5 imms 17 pass to McCaskey off flee-fischer, New York 26. Denver 16.

Fourth Quarter
NY — McConkey & poss from Simme (A)-

New York 25, Denver 16, Den — FG Korlis 26, 8:27, Drive: 84 yords, 13 plays. Key plays: Elway 14 page to AL Jack-son; Elway 11 page to V. Johnson, Hew York NY - Anderson 2 run laigt toffed), 18:62. Super Bowl Champions

Den — V.Johnson 47 pass from Elway (Kar-ils Kick), 72:54. Drive: 4F vards, 5 plays, Kay plays: None, New York 39, Denver 20. (AFC) 10 1985 Son Franci CAFCE TO Sence: TTLEE INFC) 9 FIRST DOWNS FIRST DOWNS
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INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS Super Bowl MVPs RUSH INDOMES OF ALL TO THE RUSH ATT, CONTINUE OF A MORESON 2-1, Rushing and All Tomas and All American 2-1, Rushing and All Tomas a

PASSING—Derver, Elvoy 2-J7-1-36. (U-blok 44-48. New York, Stemm 2-25-0-bl. (U-blok 44-48. New York, Stemm 2-25-0-bl. RECEIVING—Derver, V-Johnson 5-77. Wilfithe 5-77. Winder 4-74. Jackson 3-57. Watson 2-83. Servasion 2-83. Medical 3-17. Jerwill 2-18. Long 1-4. New York, Bevory 4-17. Jerwill 3-43. McConteny 2-58. Reusen 1-27. Movetil 1-4. Selection 5-18. Reusen 1-27. Movetil 1-4. Selection 5-18. Reusen 1-27. Movetil 1-4. Selection 5-18. Reusen 1-27. Movetil 1-4.

Mort SOWI, RECORDS SET Individual Most Consectifie Companies — 16. Phil Sayand, N.Y. Glants risk record Loccomplished halos, lesd by Joe Theismann, Woshington, 1963.

## Azinger **Wins First** Highest Commention Percenture (minimum 13 commentum) — 26 percent, Phil Simmu N.Y. Glorisz old record, 73.5. Ken Anderson, Christoph 1982. Shartest Field Goot Missell — 23 yerds, Rich Karfin, Derver; old record 27 yerds. Lou Michoele, Botthews, 1997. Tears **PGA Event**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SCOTTSDALE, Arizona -burgh 2. Minnesoft 91, 1975. Most Paints One Half — 30. N.Y. Giords, second half; old record 26. San Francisco, first Paul Azinger took advantage of a ray, "a boat that is very competimass collapse by other contenders tive, a boat that is going to be in and nursed home a 4-under-par 67 good shape."

Meanwhile, in a display of unity, mumph Sunday in the Phoenix Bond presented Kookaburra offi-Open golf tournament.

and boggyed the 18th hole.

with a 268 total, 16 strokes under

Meet Teachersen — 5, N.Y. Gientis; tied 5
others, lost by Chicape, 1984.

Meet Sentities — 1, N.Y. Gientis; tied 5
others, lost by Chicape, 1984.

Meet Sentities — 1, N.Y. Gientis; fied 5 others: test by Chicape, 1984.

Most Palath First Quarter (both Teams) — 17 [Dernver 18, N.Y. Gients 7]; fied Mosmi 18, Son Francisco 7, 1985.

Persent Parts — 2, Dernver; med Phitsburch 1980.

Fermusi Parts Returns (Both Teams) — 2 [Dernver 18, N.Y. Gientis 11; fied Defter 1, Missent 1, 1972.

Wilh a 268 total, 16 strokes under our support for them."

Ken Court, a director of Parry's group, said the penmant would join the Kookaburra flag on the dock of collected \$108,000. "It's just a dream come true," said the fifthycar pro, whose previous best finish was second place in last year's Hawas second place in last year's the bounded position, on the forestsy, was not constituted to the dock.

Sunting "Selection of Parry's group, said the penmant would join the Kookaburra flag on the dock and at sea, but he did not make it clear if it would be flown in the honored position, on the forestsy, was second place in last year's Hawas Sutton's lapse was one of several during the final 18 holes. Sutton,

Corey Pavin and Doug Tewell all New York Gients (NEC) 29, Denver led or shared the lead at one point to thech at New Essiond or another, and a half-dozen others (MFC) 36 Memi | Or another, may a many Zoeller and including Puzzy Zoeller and PGA champion Bob Tway — were within striking distance. One by one, they dropped away. From a share of the lead, Tewell 1762-Son Francisco (NPC) 24 Chesmott bogeyed three consecutive holes

starting on the sixth.

Pavin, a winner of the previous Pavin, a winner of the previous (NFC) 10 (1980–1980) (AFC) 31, Les Agestes week's Rob Hope Classic, remained in contention until he bogsyed the 1979–1980-1990 (AFC) 35, Dottes (NFC) 3 1975—Dones (NFC) 27, Denvis (NFC) 19
16th and then put a ball in the 1977—Oskend (AFC) 22 Minneson (NFC) water on the 17th. Zoeller and Tway simply

M
1776—Pittsburgh (AFC) 21, Dalkos INFC) 17
1975—Pittsburgh (AFC) 16, Minnesota (NFC) 6
1776—Allord (AFC) 26, Minnesota (NFC) 7
1972—Miord (AFC) 14, Wishington (NFC) 7
1972—Dalkos (NFC) 24, Miord (AFC) 3
1977—Baltimor's (AFC) 16, Datios (NFL) 13
1979—Konsos City (AFL) 22, Mioresota (NFL) 13 couldn't make up the ground without a mistake by Azinger, and he didn't make one. Sutton, closing with a 7-under

64, was alone in second at 269. For -Korsus City (AFL) 22, Minusoto the third straight week, Mark Cal-New York (AFL) 16, Bellimore Cavecchia (a final-round 68) came on to take a share of third. He was 1965-Green Boy (NFL) 13, October (AFL) tied at 272 with Tway (a 69) and Zoeiler (70). Pavin struggled in with a 2-over-par 73, tying him at 273 with Mark O'Meara (69) and Bobby Clampett (66).

Sutton, who played the front side in 30, took the lead alone with a 12foot eagle putt on the 15th; that put him at 16-under, one in front of

Azinger, playing about 15 min-utes behind, also reached the 15th in two, and 2-putted from about 15 feet for the birdie that tied it. It stayed that way until Sutton reached the 18th and put his drive in a fairway bunker. He missed the green with a 5-iron from the sand and chipped to about five feet. But

# Kookaburra III Is Named To Defend America's Cup

FREMANTLE, Australia — The Kookaburra syndicate decided Monday to race the newer Kookaburra III against Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes in the finals of the America's Cnp.

After two days of speed trials against stablemate Kookaburra II, shipper Iain Murray stock with the boat he guided through the defend-er elimination series, culminating in the defeat of Australia IV, the syndicate flagship of 1983 Cup victor Alan Bond.

"It's no surprise," sid Malin Burnham, president of the Stars & Stripes group. "We are ready for them" in the best-of-seven series. starting Saturday, for the world's oldest sailing trophy.

Kookaburra II, Murray said Kook-aburra III "could be the fastest 12-meter downwind." Unrattled by proclaimed Kookaburra III the Kookabarra II, Murray said Kook-Conner's speed upwind, Murray lighter breezes. How it pans out in 25 knots or 20 knots, that is some- in various points of sailing and thing we are just going to have to straight-line speed.

wait and see. We think we are going Murray defended

to be there with him." Murray said he had only had a limited time for trials against New Zealand, runner-up to Stars and Stripes in the challenger final. "All it really showed us was that we have a very good boat," said Mur-

cials with a \$100,000 check and

It was all the opening Azinger cate said, "We would be proud if anything cise we used. You in needed. He brought it home with a lain Murray and his team would ably see it during the finals."

"I don't know if it's a fear than " said Murray and his team would ably see it during the finals."

Bond urged his compatriots to rally behind syndicate chief Kevin Parry's defense effort. After a 5-0 sweep in the defender finals, Parry called Bond "childish" and said the Australia IV team was "not good enough in the rundown," sparking a torrent of anti-Kookaburra sentiment. Kicking off the outlash had been Bond's warning that "if Kevin doesn't defend the trophy, we'll go

and get it back for him." But on Monday, Bond said that "all Australians should be behind Iain and [tactician] Peter Gilmour. We want the best to defend the cup" won from Conner in 1983. ending a 132-year U.S. winning

The decision to race Kookaburra III followed two days of trials on the Indian Ocean course in 14- to

Officials sifted throu er data, analyzing gains and losses

Murray defended the fitting of a new keel on the trial horse in "our

relentless pursuit of improvement." While Kookaburra officials had the option of racing either boat, Conner had no such choice, with the rules governing the challenger climination series prohibiting boat substitution after the first round

With only five days left, Conner tested a new spinnaker. It contains three layers of pockets tiered in its Playing confidently in warm sunshine. Azinger took the lead alone when defending champion the flag during his successful Australia IV spread alone when defending champion the flag during his successful Australia II campaign in Newport, missed a five-foot (1.52-meter) putt and box-vert the 18th hole.

Warms Local Australia IV spread flow in the layers of pockets tiered in its top section. When inflated, the uplift pockets protrude from the forward side of the sail. "I don't know all the reasons why it works," said Tom Whidden, tactician for Stars Warren Jones of the Bond syndi-cate said, "We would be proud if anything else we used. You'll prob-

"I don't know if it's a feasible our support for them."

Ken Court, a director of Parry's group, said the pennant would join we will see if they use it in a race." Stars & Stripes also unveiled a

stretch, light-weight fabric, a woven mixture of Keylar and a thread called Spectra for additional strength. (UPL, AP, AFP)



Kookaburra III, foreground, in a trial against her stablemate

### ART BUCHWALD

# The Welfare Chiselers

President Reagan's attention span pick up the phone and speak to FBI is getting shorter and he keeps wanis getting shorter and he keeps wandering away from the subject at

One article written by Martin thinking of organizing a sting oper-Tolchin in The New York Times ation and offering free rooms in the reported that Representative Robert Michel, the House Republican

leader, urged the president to support a federal health insurance program for cat-astrophic illness. Reagan responded by telling a story about a welfare (amily living in a phish

hotel in New York at enor- Buchwald mous cost to the taxpayer. When it was pointed out to the president that health insurance is not a welfare program, Reagan is said to have repeated the story.

Before anyone comes to any conclusions that the president has buzzes the Air Force command changed since the Republicans lost the Senate and the United States lost the contra money in Switzerland, let me say the story of a wel-fare family living in a plush hotel in New York has been bugging Rea-

White House sources say the tors." president is obsessed with finding this family and showing them up for what they are — liberal chisel-

The problem Reagan has in producing the family is that he heard the story about these constitutions. the story about them secondhand. He can't remember who told it to him, and so he has been forced to instigate a search himself. It's taken Pat Buchanan can hold you up on up a great deal of his time.

They say the president will sit in

#### City Ruins Found in China

BELJING - Remains of 19 ancient cities have been uncovered in people what kind of welfare burns an area of China's far north previously thought to have been an uninhabited marshland. The official Xinhua news agency says that the cities found on reclaimed land in Heilongjiang province appear to have been occupied by the Yilou people 2,000 years ago.

WASHINGTON — There his Oval Office late at night study have been recent reports that ing a map of Manhattan. Then he'll

"Bill, did you find them yet?" 'No, Mr. President. But we're Ritz Carlton to anyone now on welfare. We think that way we could smoke them out."

"What about the Plaza, Bill?" "We've got every room wired and we're giving lie detector tests to anyone who gets on the elevator."

"They have to be somewhere," the president protests. "A welfare family can't just disappear among eight million people in a city like

Webster says, "The FBI SWAT team is raiding Mrs. Helmsley's Palace tomorrov "Be careful, Bill, A welfare fam-

ily who lives in a deluxe hotel can

be very dangerous." The president hangs up and

center. "Any photos of the welfare family who are living off the fat of "No, sir. Today's satellite pictures show nothing but a string of

muggings and a dozen city commissioners being paid off by contrac-Don Regan comes in, "Mr. Presi-

dent do you want to check over this trillion-dollar budget?"

That's a thought, Why don't we stay there the next time we're in the city. Then when I'm taking a nap his shoulders and you can peek

over the transoms." "I think you ought to read this latest Senate report which tells how badly you fouled up on the Iran

"What I'd like to do," says Reagan, "is drag the entire family on television and show the American are living in our best hotels these

That's fine, sir. Now what do you want to do about the contras in Vicaragna?"

"Fly them up here and have them search the Waldorf Astoria room by room."

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# Arab Writes an 'Israeli' Novel

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service FRUSALEM — An Israeli Arab has written a novel in the Hebrew language, and it has set the Israeli literary world on its

The novel, "Arabesques," by Anton Shammas, appeared last April and has become a hugely successful best seller, with 21,000 copies sold.

The reaction has ranged from literary praise and fascination to ent and disquiet. Israelis seem torn between pride that their hold over Israel is such that even a local Arab now thinks of writing a novel in Hebrew, and unease at the notion that the language they had thought of as their sive patrimony must now be shared with none other than a Palestinian Christian

"Hebrew literature has always been the literature of a tribe, Yael Lotan, the literary critic for the newspaper Al Hamishmar, wrote in her review of "Arabesques." "And suddenly, into this provincial-tribal choir bursts an author who is flesh of our flesh, an integral part of our Is-raeli lives — and yet someone who is not Jewish, who does not bear the burden of Jewish consciousness but the consciousness of a different nationality. And he writes Hebrew and he speaks to us, and the things he speaks about come from the other side of the mirror in which we have grown used to looking at ourselves."

Shammas a 38-year-old Pales-tinian from the village of Fassuta in northern Israel, sat one day recently in a Jerusalem coffee house and told what had brought him to write a Hebrew novel.

He is among a minority of Israeli Arabs born after 1948 who see themselves as more Israeli than Palestinian. For him, "Israeh" is a secular term.

By writing in Hebrew, Shammas was trying to say to Israelis that he is among them, that he finds his national identity within their body politic and will not be happy moving to a Palestinian West Bank or Jordanian state. His novel, he says, is a declara-



Anton Shammas: "The question is not who is a Jew, but who is an Israeli?"

tion that after spending his whole life here he has much more in common with the average Israeli than with the average Palestinian or Arab living in Jordan.

The question is not who is a Jew," he said, "but who is an Israeli? I tried in a literary form to prove to myself and others that there is something called 'Israeli' that is not necessarily Jewish. As one of the critics said, this is actually the first 'Israeli' novel ever to be written."

The story line in "Arabesques," is, as the title suggests, rich and elaborate. For twothirds of the 240-page book, Shammas recounts the last 150 years of life in Fassuta. The other one-third takes place primarily in Paris and at the University of Iowa, where the author attended an international writing program.

The book, largely autobiographical, has two narrators with the same name - one the prodnct of the village and the other the product of the modern Israeli state. The village part of the novel is written, like an arabesque, with

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as the parrator moves back and forth between past and present. The one-third that takes place

abroad is written in a very straightforward Hebrew and with a chronological sense of time. Nevertheless, it leads nowhere, The contrast between the two

senses of time is the key, Shammas said. The richness of the village portrait underlines the notion that identity is woven in the interaction between a person and his surroundings and is not something that can he imposed just se a person was born into a specific place at one moment under a particular political regime. But when the narrator, Sham-

mas, moves off to Iowa City and Paris, where he is forced to assume the identity of an Israeli Arab, seen as neither fully Israeli nor fully Arab, the story and language become flat. "I like the book very much as

literature," said the Israeli novelist A.B. Ychoshua. "Just as Nabokov writing in English added something to the language by the special angle he brought to it, so Anton has done with Hebrew. His Hebrew was very sophisticat-

Shammas and his family moved to Haifa when he was young and he attended a mixed Jewish-Arab high school, where he developed a deep knowledge of, and interest in, the image of the Arab in Hebrew literature.

After high school, he earned a bachelor's degree in English liter-ature from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he has lived since 1968. For 10 years he worked as a producer of Arabic programs at the Israeli television, while writing three books of poet-ry — two in Hebrew and one in Ayabic — and many Hebrew-Arabic translations.

In the author's mind, his novel

is as much a challenge to Israelis as an embrace. In a recent peace essay, Shammas addressed his Jewish compatriots, saying: "We both don't know to what extent we are part of each other's hands —you playing the right hand and me playing the left one. But some of your fingers are mine now and some of my fingers are yours That complicates things. After I have written this book, which I consider to be my real identity card, it's so problematic to kick me out. I will go, but will you fell better after that?"

#### **PEOPLE**

# A Home for Reagans?

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, may retire to a \$2.5 million estate in the exclusive Bel Air section of Los Angeles, White House officials say. A group of nearly 20 friends of the Reagans purchased the home Aug. 21, ac-cording to Elaine Crispen, a spokesman for Mrs. Reagan. The friends, including Holmes Tuttle, a California busineseman, set up a holding company to buy the home. and are now leasing it back to the previous owner, Crispen said. The spokesman said the Reagans had not decided whether to purchase the home from the holding company when the president leaves office in January 1989, but that there was no legal obligation to do so. The Reagans own a ranch near Santa Barbara, California, but their friends thought they would want a larger residence. The estate reportedly has a pool, 6,500 square feet (about 600 square meters) of living space and one and a quarter acres of real estate.

Jerry Hall, the fashion model and longtime companion of rock star Mick Jagger, says her arrest in Barbados for marijuana poss last week was a "terrible, freak mistake" that occurred when she picked up a package at the airport that wasn't hers. "I'm sure that it will all be straightened out and the charges dropped," Hall, 30, said in a telephone interview with The Associated Press. She was arrested Wednesday at Grantley Adams In-ternational Airport outside Bridgeport and charged with possession of 20 pounds of marijuana. She said she went to the airport after an airline called her to tell her they had found a parcel of her belong-ings that had been misplaced. "They showed me a box with a label 'G. Hall' that did not fit the toms officer that I didn't think it was mine and I wanted to open it and sec." Inside, she said, these plastic packages. One was open and it had plant leaves and more healthful environment seeds sticking out. I said, This is not mine." Hall said her package of belongings sent by her butler from the nearby island of Mustique, where she has a vacation home, had since been found in a locker at the airport in Barbados. A Feb. 13 trial date has been set.

The Reverend Robert Drinen. who left Congress as a result of a papal directive banning priests from partisan politics, was honored Sunday with the first Arms Control Advocacy Award from the Lawvers for Nuclear Arms Control. Drinan served in the House from Massachusetts from 1971 until 1981, when Pape John Paul II ordered him not to seek re-election. He was the first Roman Catholic priest to serve as a regular voting member of Congress, Drinan, 56, now teaches at Georgetown University's Law Center in Washington.

Fernando Bujones, the American dancer who shared leading roles with Mikhail Baryshnikov at American Ballet Theatre before leaving the company after a dispute, has also been invited to appear with the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow. Yeri Grigorovich, artistic director of the Bolshoi, mentioned the invitation, virtually unprecedented for an American in recent times, while in Los Angeles to prepare for his company's appearance there in August. Grigorovich said that he had received permission from the Soviet Ministry of Culture to bring certain artists of international reputation to a broad-ranging festival in Mos-cow next month. He startled the arts world last week when he extended similar invitations to Baryshnikov and Natalia Makarova. both Soviet defectors. "I do not have tea with Mr. Gorbachev every day," he said referring to the Soviet leader, "but these plans reflect his sympathy."

In Brussels, the U.S. ambassador to the European Community has composed a march, which he pre-sented to the 12-nation group today in honor of European Environdescription of the bag I was expect-ing," she said. "I said to the cus-uent Year, being celebrated throughout 1987. William Middendorf sought to express "U.S. soli-darity with the European Community in its efforts to ensure a cleaner through the piece, entitled the "Eu-U.S. delegation said. The ambassador is an amateur composer and conductor whose works include more than 100 marches, seven symphonies, a violin concerto and an opera, a spokesman said.

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